

# Maclean's

## A FEW BAD MEN

The night of savage  
torture in Somalia

The peacekeepers:  
Coming home to  
cope with the strain

*Guilty of manslaughter:  
Pte. Elvin Kyle Brown*



Steve McQueen wore khakis.

**GAP**  
KHAKIS

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
MARCH 28, 1988 VOL. 15 NO. 13

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Hardyman Bird Green has attracted a legion of fans to Pecos Lodge.

## W. BOWTHORNHAM

**NOTE:** Individualized care and design of studies.  
 primary research is not the same as clinical research.



**24** The conviction of Pte. **Erin** Kyle Brown on charges of manslaughter and torture related to the beating death of a Somali teenager last March is a black mark on the history of Canada's military. The gruesome details of how Canadian soldiers tortured a civilian to death, while others stood by, violate one of the country's strongest images of itself.



**52** A 1989 report obtained by Maclean's shows that the RCMP's legendary spit-and-polish rectitude may mask serious alcohol problems—problems that afflict other Canadian police forces as well.



**42** Despite the persistent problem of unemployment, the North American economy is an upswing. After a strong kick start from increased exports to the United States, the Canadian economy is now projected to post the strongest growth among the seven leading industrial countries.

**42** Despite the persistent problem of unemployment, the North American economy is an upswing. After a strong kick start from increased exports to the United States, the Canadian economy is now projected to post the strongest growth among the seven leading industrial countries.









*Spica sinensis*, lower wings

## The China syndrome?

The wags of the Berkeley Street Coys. Group will be, no doubt, better served by another page last week when an official from California State Industries warned that Minmetals, the Chinese company negotiating to acquire Syco, is more the rail to China, George Trezise, assistant to the vice-president of California State Industries, said. "Syco is a company last year, is already disbanding its unit in Fontaine, Calif., and moving it to China, where wages are much lower. Trezise added, "Syco is a union shop. That is not going to work," he said. Trezise, who is also a member of the board of directors of the company, confirmed that a move is possible. Minmetals is awaiting final governmental approval of its agreement to the unit, which took \$279 million in 1993-1995 and it expects to take over operations. Syco is a unit of two profit centers, Trezise said. "The unit is a profit center, but it is not a profit center," he said. "It is a profit center, which we would not specify—daily quality." "We love money in the first three years, in a certain amount, if we have to move it," he concluded. "If we can make some profit, we shall make some profit." On a positive note, he said that Syco has been a success in the past. "Syco has been a success in the past," he said. "They have many, many good opportunities," he remarked. "They're OK. For the past year there was no problem. But if they disband it, it will be a problem. It is going hard to tell the commitment from the company."

**WORD FOR WORD**  
Red by any other name

*Redneck*, a white member of the southern rural working class.

—Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

Well, it means more than that—just ask Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan. On March 10, during a session of the ideological affairs committee, Donovan told Rep. John Danahy that he had something in common: “And that’s the color red. Unfortunately, it’s my look and your look,” Donovan said, referring to the liberals’ so-called Little Red Book of policy commonalities. The next day in the House of Commons, the remark became the subject of a heated exchange—partly over semantics—after Reform Leader Preston Manning had insulted in book. (Keweenaw News Magazine)

**Irwin:** Mr. Speaker, the leader of the Reform party refers to the use of the word redneck. Where was that said? Who said it? A member of the Reform party on Jan. 27? What did he say? Do you want to hear me say it?

Some honorable members: Yes, I was (swearing). There been called a redneck myself and it is a label I wear with considerable pride.

(The MP who made that statement, Stephen Lee Morrison, stands and bows.)

Mr. Sweeney, who am I **Irwin: "Who said it?"**



*Alouatta palliata*

**Irwin:** Mr. Speaker, I will tell the leader of the Reform party what I am going to do. If he starts telling his people not to make these remarks in the House, I will not repeat them. . . .

**Reform:** MP Deborah Gony: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Prime Minister: . . . When does this government plan to begin living up to the promises made in the Red Book by representing cabinet ministers and ministers of state who personally attack other members of the House?

**Jeau Chrétien:** Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to repentance somebody who is quoting Hammond when a member of Parliament says proudly that he was a redneck. . . . As long as it is on the record and he is proud to be a redneck, I will honor him in calling him a redneck. That is what he wants to be.

to questions such as  
are self-analysis?

**Meaning:** [Merrison] used that term to describe someone who did not believe in political correctness. The honorable member used the term to denigrate someone as racist and as ignorant.

What concrete steps is the minister going to do to demonstrate his intent? Will he apologize in writing? Publicly? and apologize to the minister himself? Will the minister meet with the leader of the B...

...there.

Mr. Speaker, my friend, the Minister. . . . When we begin living up to the Red Book by representatives and ministers and back other members of

... As long as a crowd to be a redneck, have a redneck. That's

Between  
the pipes—  
and loving it

**T**ony Harding and Nancy Kerrigan aren't the only line-dancing madmen making headlines these days. Marion Williams, the formidable former from Quebec City, has continued to shake up the boys' club world of professional hockey. The 61-year-old, 5-foot-10-inch woman in the NHL two years ago, when the Tampa Bay Lightning drafted her, is the latest starlet to follow with the international hockey league's all-female Knights, and then in the new women's hockey league, the Hockey League (1978). The 35-year-old phenom went most of her career where no man would like to be—on the bench. But when moving to the ECJ Northville Knights last season, she became a star. In her first season, she helped the team finish as the only undefeated coach. Next Year, in her first year in Northville after three months, she won 20 of 44 shots on a 65 victory over the Bruins, her old team. And now, she is the captain. "I go out there and I know what I'm doing," Williams says. "I'm not a fool. I know what I'm doing. I know how to play. I know how to win. I know how to lose. I know how to be a champion." Williams says she is not a fool. She is a champion.



Edegnaw en an Almoig Kialoh: 'Bengala'

And there will be more playing time in the near future for the 122-lb French-Canadian, who shares the ice with many players almost twice her size. Next month, she will travel to Lake Placid, N.Y., to help the Canadian women's hockey team defend its world title. "I get a lot of letters, but it's totally worth it," says Rheims, who wears size 12½ skates and children's-size equipment. "I get up every morning and can't wait to get on the ice. I'm the luckiest woman in the world."



CONVICTED. Texas

strong police bargain, which includes Harding's repatriation from the U.S. Figure Skating Association, persuaded her from competing at the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, and to return to China. Japan's Ice from Harding was not just a potential criminal charge in connection with her ex-husband's claim that she helped him flee the U.S. in 1991. On Jan. 5, 1994, the arrest of the U.S. Olympic figure skater on the streets of Korang, on her flight back with a mail bag, forcing her out of the competition, which Harding thought (Who's the two-time Olympic champion at the 1994 Winter Olympics, Harding or the Russian skater, Ekaterina Gorokhova, who was charged with the same offense, fledged early). The Oregon police are also owed \$100,000 in penalties, performing 300 hours of community service, and other psychiatric services. The skater is also charged with the same offense, fledged early. Harding said the bid "not after" for failing to come forward after learning that her marriage was responsible for the skater's arrest, and adding "I am committed to working with the police to get the best possible outcome to getting my personal life in order."

## Lost in the translation

"We don't know if they were carrying bag sticks or not, but the Canadian delegation spoke usefully today." So read the entry in Canada in a country-by-country roundup featured in *The Observer*. Nine last week a representative of the world's seven leading industrialized countries met for two days in the Motor City to discuss job creation. The daily, however, drew attention to one exception among the notably unindustrialized Canadians: the "oil-rich" Can-

has (moreover), "a cheerful self-reliance" who spoke with a "Quebecois accent," but "gleefully translated" comments by Human Resources Minister Lloyd Austin. Emphasizing the possibility of Quebec separation, the New York note also said that "all the bilingual business people going back and forth between the translator and Austin is any indication, our favorite northern neighbor is unlikely to rip their shirt off their back. Good, damn, hell, yes!" What the paper failed to recognize was that the character of *Paul Martin* in the abortionist's uncalculated language repudies *Myofo Martin*—a man so much wiser than his money was. But



Martin Stoff, Aislinn; Benjamin Benbowell

**MYTHS:** A 1992 lawsuit launched by Arthur Kent, 40, against his former employer, NBC News, after the Australian network clipped the Canadian TV journalist what it called a "late and inappropriate payment." Kent, now the host of CBC TV's *Miss Alibi*, used for breach of contract and defamation following his firing. After refusing an assignment in the former Yugoslavia, Kent achieved celebrity status in the United States for his 1991 Gulf War coverage, during which he was dubbed the "Scud Seal."

**SENTENCED:** Black activist, Dudley Louis, 50, to serve months in jail and a \$5,000 fine for conspiring to smuggle people into Canada from the United States, by Ontario Court Justice Arthur Whately, in Toronto. Louis is free on \$25,000 bail, pending his appeal on the grounds that police improperly conspired to entrap him into committing the offence.

**1993:** Mia Zetterling, 65, the Swedish symbolized actress turned feminist director, of cancer, in *London Heat* 1990s movies *Night Games* and *Living Couple* provided international exposure for their first sex scenes.

## BEST-SELLERS

## Phản ứng

1. *Life After Sex*, Douglas Coupland (73)
2. *The Stone Diaries*, Carol Shields (72)
3. *Fluffy Clapke No No No*, Emily Deschamps (70)
4. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Anne Rice (55)
5. *The Mexican Student*, A. S. Byatt (55)
6. *Discourse*, Robert Coates (77)
7. *Voyage*, Deane Gribble (43)
8. *The Permalis*, Markham Baker (40)
9. *The Blue Afternoon*, William Boyd (39)
10. *Like Water for Chocolate*, Laura Esquivel (33)

### 1.1 Active list unit

Examined by Maria Portman

## DESCRIPTION

1. *Zelig's Story*, Zelig Aylward (M)
2. *Entranced by the Light*, Eric Kufis (M)
3. *Seventeenth September*, Dennis Williams (N)
4. *The Uncommon Trench*, Fred Hayday (M)
5. *First Things First*, Stokes Gray
6. *Agnes's God*, Thomas Mink, Gerald Clayton (C)
7. *Women Who Run with the Wolves*,  
Clarissa Pinkola Estés (C)
8. *Listening to Picasso*, Peter Rotner (C)
9. *Blind and Belonging*, Michael Spassoff (M)
10. *The Purification of the Museum*, Sharon Fields

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## AN AMERICAN VIEW



## A question of credibility

BY FRED BRUNING

Any U.S. citizen outside the media or in Washington (let alone who can explain the Whitewater mess) qualifies for anecdotal appointment to the Supreme Court on cast of *Saturday Night Live*, whichever seems more appropriate. The case is naturally irrefragable (but even corporate attorneys and political science scholars are apt to excuse themselves from apologetic discussions of the affair now threatening the past presidency of Bill and Hillary Clinton. "Whitewater? Gen-henry, no! I'd love to see remnants of the...")

Even news chiefs are flabbergasted. A network television executive lamented that Whitewater was "one of the most difficult stories to explain that I've ever encountered," and a columnist for *The New York Times* said it would take schematics by Rube Goldberg to capture the devilish complexity of the matter. So let's forget perfect enlightenment and be satisfied with a few basics. Here's what Whitewater seemed like.

Bill and Hillary Clinton made a terrible investment 36 years ago in something called the Whitewater Development Corp., an ill-fated Arkansas vacation home venture. Later, their partner, James McHugh, was accused—but acquitted—of bank fraud, and some people question whether McHugh ever started the law by helping Bill Clinton pay off an Arkansas campaign debt. McHugh says he didn't do anything wrong. When it hit the Clinton bangle, themselves out of Whitewater, they lawyer pal Vincent Foster handled the deal. Foster came to Washington to deputy White House counsel and staunch the Clinton camp by telling himself last year under circumstances that remain unclear. Republican critics say the Clintons have been guilty about their Whitewater experience and Foster's death. And, opponents charge, the White House got advance warning about a justice department

*Although Clinton outlasted the Jennifer Flowers sex claims, ordinary folks still remember the 'Slick Willie' stories*

inquiry—preferred treatment that was irregular at best.

With stroke rising furiously, one White House counsel resigned, another was appointed, an independent prosecutor started snooping and a federal grand jury promptly set to work. The senate voted unanimously to conduct congressional hearings and there is open speculation as to whether Whitewater will knock up the Clinton presidency. Though Hillary Clinton belatedly acknowledged a few "mistakes" regarding Whitewater, the First Couple disavowed the mounting uproar as a Republican smoke stack—cooking more than a tasty political soup.

Despite its opacity, Whitewater is no easy scandal. Like the Iran-contra, an episode the American people found so tedious and irrelevant that Ronald Reagan and George Bush escaped not only impeachment but embarrassment. If the Republicans, White House was running guns for Iran and deeply financing the right-wing "freedom fighters" of Nicaragua, the public did not much care. Old North's only hope scheme to subvert the will of Congress didn't set an alarm howling. But Whitewater, which mostly threatened the bank account of Bill and Hillary

Clinton, has attained the status of a national security leak. Already the First Couple's approval ratings are down steadily ahead.

Here we are witnessing an effect that might be labelled the Flowers phenomenon. Jennifer Flowers, you will recall, was the elegant singer and sometimes public servant who claimed that, while governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton when avoided mandatory primetime in her bedroom. She had a sharp memory for details and a troublesome tape recording that left Clinton Clinton blushing through most of the 1992 presidential campaign. Clinton outlasted the humiliation, but ordinary folks remember those "Slick Willie" stories. They recall that Clinton failed when trying to explain how he avoided the drink, and his weird declarations about pet-snorking, and a recent double-reverse during which he first begged about Antiochian the back of his pickup when a youth only to say later the carpet wasn't touched for the White House purposes he seemed to suggest.

In other words, the President is about as credible as an insurance salesman leading term life. He double-crossed the Clintons, to whom he promised a future in these stories. He backed off the hard-right policy on gun in the military and abandoned his old pal Lanny Guter when her nomination as end rights closed got into trouble with the revocable right. He recently endorsed "three strikes and you're out" legislation that would throw away the key on repeat violent offenders—political bookkeeping at its worst.

All this is unfortunate because the key has promise. Clinton and his wife are the ancestral people in the country when it comes to health care reform. For months out to authority Americans was way likely unimpressed by any U.S. president—John Kennedy included—and has managed to stay an speaking terms with organized labor despite their feud over the North American Free Trade Agreement. The key is intelligent (except as his choice of course: even while doing, he can't resist an over-the-top corned beef sandwich) and unapologetic and, best of all, he assumed well.

Some detractors say Bill's wife is at the heart of the Whitewater controversy. Accused story, Hillary Clinton tended the family's investment portfolio. She worked for the highest law firm of Little Rock that Hillary Clinton belatedly acknowledged a few "mistakes" regarding Whitewater, the First Couple disavowed the mounting uproar as a Republican smoke stack—cooking more than a tasty political soup.

Before Whitewater a scold. Hillary and her hubby will make some enemies. Concor was her Richard Nixon to scandal 20 years ago, and have been eager for revenge ever since. That could be the worst. Whitewater is a deadly road when it comes to sex charges are difficult to understand. So nothing has been proven. So what? In Washington, appearances count. George rules. As the Clintons are learning, anything goes.

Meet some colourful characters.



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**NEWFOUNDLAND  
& LABRADOR**



# BOSS OF THE NORTH

BY STEVE CAMERON

**A**nyone driving along Lake Shore Drive in Beauport, Que., just west of Montreal, knows they're going through some of the finest real estate in Canada. The houses spread on lawns, well-manicured lawns and lawns, Jerry Chambers and Nido waxes either the driveways. And the most exclusive houses are on the south side of the road, right on Lac St-Charles. Liberal senator and first businessman, Charlie Watt lives on the south side, on the water, in a grand stone house with beautifully landscaped grounds, but he says the view gives him no pleasure. All he can think of is how polluted the water is and how he would prefer to be drinking a fine in a glass lake at one of his family's

five hunting camps in northern Quebec. "I'm just a humble hunter," he says. Watt, 48, is also the most powerful member of the last generation of northern Quebec and is living growing discontent among his own people for a high flying Blois, controversial deal-making on the \$2.5-billion Great Whale hydroelectric project and for constructing a network of business and political interests. As the president of Malheur, the corporation that administers 180 million acres to the last by the federal and Quebec governments under the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Watt oversees the political, economic and social welfare structure of the 7,700 last in 14 northern communities. That work Watt, who was his last director in 1996, will be in the far northern town of Inukjuat, Malheur's social general manager and presidential election.

While challenges to his authority are rare, there have been some. At last year's annual general meeting, after a line had discovered that Malheur had paid \$542,000 in 1992 for a house for Watt in Beauport, others angrily raised the issue. "Watt was furious. The discussion didn't go very far," he told Malheur in an interview. "We cut it off very quickly. It should have been raised before closed

doors." The house is a good investment, he explained. "The just living it. It's using money for the corporation. I had to run here. It would just be money down the drain." And last September, eight members on First Air, a Malheur-owned airline, who make an average of \$25,000 a year and had not had a raise since 1989, picked Watt's office officers, including a new contract. They were unsuccessful.

Another challenge is coming this week from his brother-in-law, Stéphane Nalukharuk, the former mayor of the northern town of Inukjuat and Watt's opponent in the election. "He's running against me for reasons of personal nature," Watt said, explaining that Nalukharuk once worked as Malheur's corporate secretary. "I hired him for the purpose of helping him out. But we had to let him go."

Nalukharuk, 46, an adviser to Watt's company and a freelance translator, refused to comment on Watt's allegations. All he would say is that Watt is too busy as a senator and businessman to look after last interests properly. "The traditional last values are moving every day," Nalukharuk said from his home in Inukjuat. "Malheur is supposed to be responsible for the welfare of the last but I feel that the organizations that were

## Senator Charlie Watt faces critics over his handling of the James Bay deal



Watt, First Air's president, is in Inukjuat, N.B., Feb. 10, to handle last interests.



developed for the last are not serving those they are supposed to serve." The Inukjuat last house, he said, is a more point among the last. If he was, he would be. He will not come into it. "There's no logic to moving into a huge mansion like this with last are living simply."

With an annual income of at least \$250,000 Watt does not live poorly. As a senator, he owns 84,400 plus a last-line expense account of \$10,300. His salary as president of Malheur is about \$175,000 a year, with other benefits including the rent-free house, a per diem "senior allowance" for each day he spends away from his headquarters in Inukjuat, a leased car, plus travel and entertainment allowances.

A former opponent also thinks that Watt has lost touch with last values. "Obviously, he has his heart in the right place, but I feel he is wrong for the people now," says Harry Tulapuk, a former mayor of Povungnituk who ran against Watt for the Malheur presidency in 1991. "I see the statistics rising on suicides, alcohol abuse and child sexual abuse, which tell us something is wrong. But all Charlie is doing is negotiating and getting the business and political ways of the south in the expense of the last by negligence."

Still, Watt has defended. "It's a voluntary leader," he says. "It's a voluntary leader of the last. The last of the last, the most

last organization. She says Watt is the only person with the skills and business experience to run Malheur. "I don't think there is any other last leader who can do it," she says. "And he wants other people to succeed around him as well. He has been very successful in his business and political goals for his people."

Watt, who is married with five children, was the founding president of Malheur in 1975 but was defeated in the 1980 election by another last leader, Mary Simon. The next year, Pierre Tremblay appointed him to the Senate, and Watt began to develop his own business empire. The next year, Tremblay appointed him to the Senate, and Watt began to develop his own business empire. The next year, Tremblay appointed him to the Senate, and Watt began to develop his own business empire.

Watt also spends three months every summer in northern Quebec working for Parti Chrétien Québécois, the chief of hunting camps he started, which is now in his own hands. "I sold my shares to Donald," Watt says.

Watt, who says the company is worth \$1 million, about 300 hunters a year, including money from the United States, Europe and Mexico, pay between \$5,000 and \$40,000 each for a week of hunting and fishing for salmon, Arctic char and speckled trout. Watt says one of his duties is to set up a minor company that would give music notes and fish from the north to specialty shops around the world.

Donald Watt, 27, is also the president of Malheur last Enterprise Inc., a construction company with links to the family of last Senator Pierre Tremblay. Company documents filed with the federal and Quebec governments show that Watt is in Inukjuat, which is the address of Charlie Watt's northern home. Watt, however, denies having any role in Inukjuat. Inukjuat was set up to take advantage of development in the north under the upcoming Great Whale project, but it's already settling business. Watt's last office is in Inukjuat, which is the address of Charlie Watt's northern home. Watt, however, denies having any role in Inukjuat. Inukjuat was set up to take advantage of development in the north under the upcoming Great Whale project, but it's already settling business.

Watt, who says the company is worth \$1 million, about 300 hunters a year, including money from the United States, Europe and Mexico, pay between \$5,000 and \$40,000 each for a week of hunting and fishing for salmon, Arctic char and speckled trout. Watt says one of his duties is to set up a minor company that would give music notes and fish from the north to specialty shops around the world.

was also positioned. As a result, they now predict that Lac Seul will get federal contracts to build a power of \$20 million worth of wharves in last communities.

All this has led to discussions among Watt's critics of conflict of interest, not the first time that such talk has been heard. When he went to the Senate in 1981, New Democrat MP Jim Fergus objected publicly, saying a senator should not remain in charge of a federally funded last organization, nor should he be bargaining for the last on self-government and other constitutional issues, as Watt did on many occasions. "You can't have your cake and eat it too," Fergus said. "You can't have your cake and eat it too." Watt, who is married with five children, was the founding president of Malheur in 1975 but was defeated in the 1980 election by another last leader, Mary Simon. The next year, Pierre Tremblay appointed him to the Senate, and Watt began to develop his own business empire. The next year, Tremblay appointed him to the Senate, and Watt began to develop his own business empire.

Watt acknowledged that while he has had "some signals" in the past about conflict of interest, he does not see any conflict now in what he is doing. "As a senator," he said, "I'm representing the interests of the people of northern Quebec." With the last gathering in Inukjuat this week, Watt will be facing questions about the way he negotiated a recent agreement with Hydro-Québec over the second stage of the hydro development in the Great Whale region. In the agreement, the last had agreed to accept \$1 million over the next 50 years, money that can be made available to organizations, individuals and businesses—but only after the Great Whale construction has started. In return, the last will not take any legal action against Hydro-Québec, even though a last report from the last government says the project's impact study is at least 15 months away. "They're agreeing to let the goods without being told what the impact will be, how much land they'll lose, what they'll lose, what species will be wiped out, what ecosystems," said an adviser to the last's last, who strongly opposes the project.

Despite the controversy, however, Rosemarie Kapteina believes that Watt is in no danger of losing last support this week. "Everyone is afraid of Charlie Watt because they see him as someone who is very powerful," she said. "But he is not. He is a very powerful person in northern Quebec who has the experience and knowledge to run Malheur. He is the right person for the position but it is at this time." □



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CANADA

## Rating Bouchard

How do you measure the worth of an opposition party? Opposition, most politicians acknowledge, is much easier to find than

that governing. After all, it is always simpler to react than act. For a government to be successful, it must be perceived as competent, and to have policies that justify that perception. But for an opposition party, it is much more important to look outward than to have any relevant policies.

By these measures, how does the official Opposition, the Bloc Québécois, rate up? In Ottawa, the consensus among the fence-chattering class is favorable. Lucien Bouchard is a skilled parliamentarian, an eloquent—if windy—speaker at both official banquets and a man of passion and compassion. These qualities alone through Bouchard is surrounded by a coterie of court, of the experienced parliamentarians—most notably veteran MP Gilles Duceppe, former Parti Québécois (PQ) provincial member Michel Gauthier and independent assemblyman Yves Lussier. All are adept at making the Liberals squirm.

Since the election, coverage of the Bloc by the French-language Quebec media has been, at a word, kind. More surprising, English-speaking reporters covering Parliament Hill tend to be almost breathless at the first-time, first-hand discovery that it is possible to be, like Bouchard, a nonconformist, an individual and a decent human being all at once. But even by the lesser standards of opposition parties, and measured solely against Quebec's interests, the Bloc rates far better on show than substance. It has one major achievement to show so far—the premier campaign that led the government to lower tobacco taxes—and several public relations triumphs. The most notable of those is their naming of late-Blaugay, once known for the staunchly federalist, fully bilingual College militaire royal in St-Jean, Que.

And even then, there are more reasons of the Bloc's willingness to try to



### BACKSTAGE OTTAWA

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

have things both ways. During the election campaign, they promised to fight tooth and nail on behalf of Quebec dairy farmers opposed to the elimination of tariffs in the free-trade Agreement with the United States. Once the trade pact was passed, the Bloc—which hopes that a sovereignty Quebec will one day sign the agreement—made one last-minute protest, and then fell silent. Equally, the party that transports Quebec's wilderness to sea by trade agreements still battles at reducing environmental trade barriers. And several months ago, Bloc members fumed and denounced American "interference" when a state department report criticized Quebec's treatment of aboriginals. But Bouchard, in his recent visit to the

United States, saw no contradiction when he suggested that Washington should increase its negotiations between Canada and a newly sovereign Quebec. Bouchard, who said the party was needed in order to prepare other Canadians for Quebec's sovereignty, have been too loud or uninterested to venture into Ottawa to make their case. Bouchard did not act as an adviser on the

*The Bloc  
Québécois arouses  
more enthusiasm  
in Ottawa than  
in its home  
province*

rest of Canada until mid-February.

Perhaps it is not so curious, then, that the Bloc arouses more enthusiasm in Ottawa than in Quebec. Since the election, various polls in Quebec have demonstrated that support for the federal Liberals has increased, Charest's popularity rating now equals that of Bouchard, support for the Bloc has decreased, the provincial Liberals have moved into a tie with the PQ and Quebecers now rate constitutional issues—including sovereignty—far down on their list of priorities. The Bloc cannot be blamed for all those poles and polls at the body politic in Quebec but there is precious little for it to take credit for. So is it more important to look outward in Ottawa, or to feel marooned at home? That depends on whether you like pre-emption, or reality.

What would you think of a computer that is more powerful than a PC, more human than a Macintosh and designed to work with both?

- OUTDOORS: 486 AND PENTIUM, CHECK.
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- WORKS WITH WINDOWS, CHECK.
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- FLEX-AND-PLAN EXPANSION, CHECK.
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I COULD DO SOME  
REALLY COOK STUFF

Check your preconceptions at the door. This isn't merely a new family of Macintosh personal computers. It's to entirely new kind of personal computer. A new architecture. A new design. A new standard that responds to all personal computing standards – yet works with MS-DOS, Windows and Macintosh applications. Introducing Power Macintosh: the most powerful personal computers. More powerful than a Pentium processor-based PC. More human than Macintosh. The most powerful personal computers in the world.

The parent of Apple, IBM  
and Motorola.

At the heart of every Power Macintosh is the PowerPC 601 microprocessor—the first of a new family of ultra-high-performance RISC chips developed in an unprecedented three-year collaboration between Apple, IBM and Motorola.

whole new level of performance is personal computing. Software writers to take advantage of unique capabilities and, well, blow the doors off the same vendors for MS PCs—and will run significantly faster than the same versions written for Pentium micro-based PCs.

Combines the power of TBC technology with the practical simplicity of a Macintosh, and the result is more work done in less time, with lower training and support costs.

*From left to right: (A) non-translated 4700-600  
Nucleotide (nt) and (B) translated 1.0 kb*

Think of it as the Macintosh  
for people who thought they could  
never have a Macintosh.

The power to run MS-DOS, Windows and Macintosh software.  
Many Power Macintosh configurations  
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For those thought leaders, enables users Microsoft to run hundreds of off the shelf MS-DOS and Windows programs at 386 and 486 performance levels. Of course, every PowerPCintosh can run thousands of Microsoft System 7 personal products (see sidebar, too.)

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This is just the latest example of Apple's interest in making it easy for OS/9 and Windows to take advantage of the latest Macintosh hardware — without sacrificing the business professionals' access to most of their PC applications.

In fact, all sort-of things come standard that cost extra on most PCs: help, user's manual,

Power Macintosh	Macintosh	ProBook	MacBook
Processor	PowerPC G5	PowerPC G5	PowerPC G5
RAM	40-80GB	40-80GB	40 GB
Storage	80GB to 720GB	80GB to 720GB	80GB to 200GB
Operating sys.	Mac OS X	Mac OS X	Mac OS X
Hard-disk storage	80GB to 720GB	80GB to 720GB	80GB to 200GB
Video output	DVI	DVI	DVI
Networking	Ethernet	Ethernet	Ethernet

*All in the Mind* by Benedict W. Gallone, Edgewood, and The Authors. Chicago: New World Publishers, 1974. 240 pages. \$10.95. ISBN 0-88186-000-0.

Second play and record capabilities are standard too. Plus video support and the ability to "play and play" up to seven external hard drives, scanners or other peripherals. And an Apple SuperDrive disk drive that reads and writes on Macintosh, MS-DOS and CD-i disks.

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## Introducing Power Macintosh

- HIGH-RESOLUTION VIDEO AND CD-QUALITY SOUND MAKE PRESENTATIONS MORE IMPACTFUL.
- SPEECH RECOGNITION AND INTEGRATED TELEPHONY OPTIONS INCREASE EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY.
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MY FRIENDS WILL BE IMPRESSED.

You can hardly turn around these days without seeing, about how the world of video, sound, telephony and computing are coming together. And how this revolution in digital information will transform the way we work and learn.

Plus, the typical PC on the market today isn't ready for it. Its architecture—originally conceived in the late 1970s, was designed primarily for working with basic text and numbers.

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To succeed in this new and exciting world, you'll need a personal computer that delivers two things: the power of RISC, and the simplicity of Macintosh.

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In the future, your computer will be your telephone. It will find phone numbers for you, send and receive faxes and become your voice mail.

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These advanced capabilities were once available in the Quaker Oats and Kikk's, but as Apple develops them further they will require a quantum leap in processing power—and Power Macintosh delivers precisely that. In fact, with the



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With its high-performance 68030 processor, Power Macintosh makes the most of today's digital information. And the built-in technologies make advanced digital tasks almost as easy as text.

For the professional/publisher/graphic designer, introducing or maintaining software the benefits of moving to Power Macintosh are immediate and obvious. Still, it happens faster. A lot faster.

Power Macintosh was designed to satisfy the needs of the most demanding power users. This means the power of Power Macintosh isn't limited to its lightning RISC processor. The PowerPC 601

chip is supported by high performance subsystems across the board that are designed to make everything work faster, exchanging files only a second, importing photographs from a server or transferring video clips from a CD-ROM drive into a presentation.

#### The future of computing.

Combine the power of RISC technology with the responsiveness of Apple computers and remarkable things begin to happen.

New, more natural ways of working, such as speech recognition that transforms computers from passive tools into intelligent assistants.

New help systems that will eventually enable a Power Macintosh to actually demonstrate how to do things—showing you instead of telling you. And soon it will make possible a new open software standard called OpenStep™ developed by Apple, IBM, WordPerfect, Novell, Sun and Taligent. It will run on virtually any type of personal computer and make it possible for Windows, DOS, UNIX™ and Mac™ users to collaborate easily on complex documents over the entire network.



Introducing Power Macintosh.



# Think of it as everything that made Macintosh the most imitated computer in the world.



Think of it as the world's most productive personal computer.

Among all personal computers, Macintosh remains unique in its ability to get the job done. A recent study by Arthur D. Little concludes what Apple has been saying for years: people who use Macintosh computers tend to do more useful things than people who use PCs.

In the study, Macintosh users completed a set of business-computing tasks in 44% less time than a comparable group of PC users running Windows tasks to do the same tasks.

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(That plug-and-play philosophy again.) This means that Power Macintosh is good news even for people who still don't need this much power. Because you can buy any Macintosh today knowing you can take advantage of the power of Power Macintosh tomorrow—whenever you need it.

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Visit an Authorized Apple Macintosh Dealer today, and don't just learn about Power Macintosh. You can also take advantage of special financing between March 15, 1994 and June 30, 1994 at participating dealers. Connectix Financial Services is offering preferred rate business loans on purchases of Power Macintosh computer systems (MSRP).

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# Canada NOTES

## RIGHTS REPORT

In its report for 1993, the Canadian Human Rights Commission harshly criticized the country's treatment of aboriginal peoples, who continue to have lower life expectancy and incomes than other Canadians. The 100-page report also singled out widespread sexual harassment of women in the Armed Forces, underemployment of the disabled and government failure to strengthen the human rights and employment equity acts.

## SOCRED COLLAPSE

Three of six sitting B.C. Social Credit MLAs left the beleaguered party and joined the B.C. Reform party, which has so far lost two to the federal party headed by Preston Manning. The Socialists governed the province for nearly 40 years but were defeated in 1987, six months after premier Bill Vander Zalm resigned over conflict-of-interest allegations. Now, the defections have left the party on the brink of collapse, but leader Grace McCarthy vowed to fight on.

## AIDS PROJECTIONS

The federal health department estimated that another 30,000 Canadians will develop AIDS over the next five to seven years, and that it will cost \$3 billion to care for them. If the prediction proves to be correct, the number of new cases of the deadly disease will be more than double the total number since the epidemic began. About 14,000 AIDS cases were diagnosed in Canada from 1979 to the end of 1993.

## RODRIGUEZ AUTOPSY

British Columbia coroner Dave Valentine ruled that Ron Rodriguez, who took her fight for the right to a doctor-assisted suicide at the way to the Supreme Court of Canada, died of an overdose of two drugs: morphine and scopolamine. Rodriguez, who suffered from a debilitating nerve disorder known as Lou Gehrig's disease, died on Feb. 12 at her home near Victoria, in the presence of a doctor. The RCMP is investigating her death.

## QUESTIONABLE PAYMENTS

A draft federal audit of the Militia National Council reported that last year the organization paid \$107,200 to its directors—twelve. Among the recipients, Militiaman Lt.-Gov. Yvan Dumont, president of the council from 1988 until March, 1993. According to the audit, Dumont was paid \$20,300 for which he did not receive T-4 slips. Dumont said that he believed the money was a per diem in lieu of expenses and was not subject to income tax. But he said he will adjust his income tax return if the payments prove to be taxable.



**END OF THE HONEYMOON:** Prime Minister Jean Chrétien received an angry reception in his home town of Shawinigan, Que. Five hundred unemployed construction workers, protesting over a unemployment insurance, broke through a plate-glass window in a mall housing his riding office and stormed into a room where he was giving a news conference. A day earlier, in Montreal, N.B., 1,800 demonstrators, also outraged by the cuts, burned Chrétien in effigy.

# Bombings in Quebec

Hydro-Quebec downplayed the possibility of terrorism or sabotage after it discovered that two of its power pylons had been blasted by dynamite, instead calling the incidents "simple acts of vandalism." But the provincial utility is not taking any chances. It's offering a \$100,000 reward to anyone who can provide information on the bombings in St-Basile-le-Grand, 30 km east of Montreal, and on the Kahnawake Mohawk reserve just south of the city. The utility has also beefed up surveillance and security as thousands of kilometers of its transmission lines across the province.

Both towers were damaged in the blasts, but power service was not disrupted. Although the attacks were only discovered last week, they are thought to have taken place in late

February. Initial speculation after news of the St-Basile tower bombing centered focused on the possibility of political hostility toward the 1994 election campaign. But the discovery of the damaged pylons in Kahnawake then led suspicion that militant Mohawks may be responsible. Hydro and police officials declined to comment on any possible suspects.

Quebec provincial police, meanwhile, said that two letters claiming responsibility for the bombings could be a hoax. A prokaf found one last week in an elevator in a downtown Montreal building; the other was mailed to Hydro Quebec offices. Police spokesman Const. Pierre Robitaille said as the letters are shrouded in the mystery, such claims are naturally made immediately after an attack.

# A few bad men

The death and torture of Shidane Arone violated Canada's strongest images of itself

BY ANDREW PHILLIPS

**H**is friends and colleagues rushed to speak out in defence of the Eton Kyle Brown last week. He is, they chorused, humble, honest, intelligent and compassionate: everything that Canadians like to imagine their soldiers to be. The only criticism they offered was that he was almost too quiet, and could perhaps have been more aggressive. Brown's onetime instructor at the Sea Cadets called him a "deep-thinking guy" who did not join the army to act out any sex fantasies. And Karen Turner, the wife of one of Brown's closest friends, told the court martial considering his fate that she could not believe it when she learned that he had been charged as the death of a Somali teenager. "I just said there's no way," Turner told the court. "They've made a mistake. Against the best of Kyle, not him."

Yet by the end of his 2½-week military trial, Brown stood convicted of manslaughter and had been sentenced to five years in prison and dismissal from the military. There were shockwaves on the other charges on which the panel of five officers who acted as his jury pronounced him guilty: torture. For Canadians, torture is something that happens in Chile, or Iran, or almost anywhere else. The idea that young men with Maple Leaf shoulder patches on their khaki jackets would spontaneously beat and burn a Somali and helpless youth for hours, while others watched and did nothing to protest, violates the country's strongest images of itself. The fact that the torture and death of 15-year-old Shidane Arone on the night of March 16, 1999, was the most serious breach in Canada's long and much-cherished record of peacekeeping only made it worse. The military prosecutor in Brown's case, Lt-Col Peter Thibault, testified that point when he noted that Canada has been awarded its peacekeeping for more than 40 years without such a shameful incident—and argued that the sentence imposed on Brown should send a message that will last for 40 more.

Certainly, nothing can remove the actions of those who brutalized and killed Arone—and the court martial's verdict made clear its severe judgment on what happened in a sand-bagged bunker on the Canadian army base in Belet Huen, Somalia, one year ago last week. That notwithstanding what happened, and making sure that such incidents do not occur again, requires more than condemnation. The tragedy of Belet Huen, as the events were detailed during Brown's trial and the military inquiry that preceded it, was one of good intentions gone bad. The only hopes of the United Nations mission to restore order and end warfare in Somalia were reflected in its code name: Operation Deliberate. The 1,250 Canadian soldiers who arrived there in December, 1992, faced intense heat and brutal conditions that a board of inquiry into Arone's death noted "were as extreme as Canadian troops have ever encountered."

The men of the Canadian Airborne Regiment arrived in Belet

Huen believing that their task was straightforward: to deliver food to the hungry, starved community; they found themselves contending with more than a dozen war-torn clans. The Somalis they thought they had come to save regularly pelted them with rocks and sometimes fired guns at them. The soldiers worked so hard, patrolling day and night, that they called them "the clan who never sleeps." On top of that, they had to contend with the looters who infested all the camps in Somalia. By simply crossing the barbed wire around a camp, the inquiry noted last year in its report, a Somali could "see from the 'Third World to the First World' how unacceptable poverty to an ocean filled with supplies and equipment that often proved irresistible. When Arone tried to cross the wire at 8:40 p.m. on the evening of his death, he claimed he was looking for a lost child. The soldiers who captured him, though, believed that he was just another would-be looter—and showed him no mercy.

The result was a disaster for the Airborne Regiment, which saw its last under a cloud of suspicion and faces accusations from independent scrutiny that it no longer has a useful military role. Arone's death also allowed the inevitable war that Canadian troops did in Somalia. They re-established a police force, restoring a measure of order to an area where civil war had destroyed all possibility of normal life. They rebuilt schools and bridges, and reopened roads to allow aid into stricken areas. Three months a week, they helped out at the local hospital in Belet Huen.

To have all that work erased in the public mind by the actions of a few bad men is galling for such a proud regiment. "This is an incredibly painful line for the Airborne," says Nicholas Setchell, who served in the regiment from 1969 to 1974 and is now director of the Strategic Analysis Group, a Toronto consulting firm. "They know they are an obvious target. But given their overall performance in Somalia, they are clearly at ease."

Lewis MacKenzie, the retired major general who served with Canadian peacekeepers in nine countries before he left the army last year, puts it more forcefully. He visited the Airborne Regiment in Somalia last spring, shortly after he retired, and recalls meeting Arone's father. Even though his son had been killed by Canadian soldiers, says MacKenzie, the man was aware of what the peace-



Peacekeepers as  
gested near Belet  
Huen, Somalia:  
"The clan who never  
sleeps" remained a  
menace of order  
in a divided land,  
but good intentions  
went terribly awry

keepers had accomplished in Somalia, and "he pleaded with me to have the Airborne stay in Belet Huen," adds MacKenzie. "Typically, Canadians go that extra mile, and the Airborne did. They got the police back on the street. They purified the water and got the wells working. It is a tragedy that the focus went off what had been achieved."

For the moment, the lessons of Belet Huen are still being absorbed. The findings of the military inquiry's first phase last year, and the testimony at Brown's trial, raise serious questions about discipline, accountability and the chain of command in the troubled unit. One officer testified that he had ordered his soldiers to abuse prisoners, other soldiers told Brown's court martial that Arone's beating was out of isolated anger. And they had heard screams from the camp and had heard that at least one other Somali inmate had been pistol-whipped. Brown's lawyer, Patrick McCann, pleaded last week that his client not be made the scapegoat for what may well have been a systematic pattern of violence among at least some members of the regiment. "He may well be the

man who's left holding the bag," McCann told Brown's sentencing hearing. "He may be blamed for what he did, but he is not."

Kyle Brown has become the first symbol of the tragedy at Belet Huen, but he will almost certainly not be the last. Six more trials of Airborne soldiers are already scheduled, stretching into October. The first, that of Sgt. Penny Givney on two counts of negligent performance of duty, is to start this week at the regiment's base in Petawawa, Ont. And military authorities were already considering last week whether to charge even more soldiers, based on the testimony at Brown's court martial. Unfortunately for the Airborne, it can count on many years' worth of embarrassing revelations. Other Canadian troops, though, can take comfort in the knowledge that the Belet Huen incident has not seriously damaged their reputation as the best of the world as the best peacekeepers in the business. In the past year, demand for their services has continued to go up.

Web LINK: ASKFOR in Ottawa





the bunker. Brown catches up to him and says, "Too slow, Down, Down, that's not my sister!" Brown goes to the kitchen. As he relieves him- self, he hears Anne's screams and returns to the bunker.

**11:00 P.M.** The second soldier, holding the part of his, screams and says "I want to kill this traitor!" He repeatedly kicks Anne in the side, chest, and face. Brown later testifies that he saw the second soldier that he would kill Anne if he kept this up. The soldier, he says, laughed.

**11:40 P.M.** Sgt. Brady MacDonald, still on duty at the command post, tells him for the second time a "big, drugged out boy" from the division of the bunker. This is likely the same guy heard by Dr. Robert Campbell from the guard tower, about 60 m away from the bunker. Campbell, who grew up on a farm, later testifies that even the rumbling of a newly diesel engine (could not down out hearing that he compares to the sound of trucks being supply delivered "just before they were put out of their misery.")

**11:50 P.M.** Having done so, MacDonald, MacDonald says Brown on the stairs at the command post in the bunker. Looking inside, MacDonald sees the second soldier deliver a well-kill to Anne, who fails to respond. The second soldier then strikes three or four times with a stick taking between the bridge of Anne's nose and his chin. There was no response.

**12-12:15 A.M., MARCH 17** (Push, returning after making his call to Canada, says again in the bunker. He notices that the prisoner's breathing is irregular and then ceases. After the court martial, who he failed to claim attention in the dying prisoner's plight, Patch responds, "I will ask myself that question.")

Brown heads to his bed for the night. Anne's third, Sgt. Hillier returns from patrol and is called into the bunker. Sgt. Hillier, wearing a prisoner's head, is wearing a prisoner's head. The second soldier used to get something to clean the prisoner up. A few moments later, the second soldier returns and washes the blood from Anne's face.

Sgt. Anthony Skipton, also returning from patrol, enters the bunker. Skipton from Anne's head, and checks for a pulse. He then says, "Skipton heads to the command post, where Hillier has gone to fill out a patrol report. He tells Hillier that Anne might be dead. Skipton then witnesses an officer of the 2 Commando unit, who refers that Anne be taken to a Canadian field hospital, across the highway from the command post, where the plane and the guard tower. When the prisoner is moved, he appears to be dead.

**1 A.M.** Capt. Neil Gibson, the Airborne's regional medical officer, examines the body. He later places the time of death at between midnight and 12:15 a.m. and speculates that Anne died of a cerebral hemorrhage. No pathologists are immediately available and Anne's body is returned to his family before an autopsy can be performed. □



## The shattered dream of Kyle Brown

For as long as his friends and neighbors in Edmonton can remember, Elton Kyle Brown wanted to be a military man. And as long as anyone can recall, he acted like one, too. To prepare himself for his future career, Brown, now 23, joined a branch of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets in Edmonton at the age of 13. He excelled, becoming a chief petty officer, while his friends were drifting through their teenage years. Brown adopted the demeanor of a young officer. He kept his dark hair short, was always neatly dressed and, above all else, respectful. In 1986, the stocky teenager's dream came true when he joined the Royal Edmonton Regiment, a reserve unit of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. In 1989, he joined the regular force in a private with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and did a tour of duty on the divided Mediterranean island of Cyprus on a peacekeeping tour with the regiment. And in December, 1992, he was posted to Somalia with the Airborne Regiment. Brown's career was almost all this, right up to when he was charged in the torturous death of Somali teenager Shafiqah Anwar for which he was convicted last week. The charges against Brown surprised his former neighbor, Dr. MacPherson, 78. "He walked as strongly as an actor," recalled MacPherson.

Brown, who goes by the name of Kyle, grew up with his parents, Elton and Isabel Brown, in a working class neighborhood in the shadow

of Northlands College, the home of the Edmonton Oilers. Outwardly, Kyle and his older sister Kyla, now 26, younger brother Kelly, 24, younger sister Barbie, 23, and a half-sister, Stefania, 12, seemed happy in their modest home. Kelly asked Brown to be the captain of the cadets. The boys always seemed to be playing catch or football in their backyard. Kelly even became a doctor with his older neighbors when he became an interest in medicine. And Isabel, who was part Cree, baked homemade bread and cakes to give to the neighbors. No one, it seems, felt anything in Brown's past to explain the tragic events that happened in Somalia. "He was just a good son," said A. H. Hackett, principal of St. Joseph's Catholic High School, which Brown attended. "He was polite about a lot."

But all was not well in the Brown home. Elton Brown was a career engineer who worked on industrial power plants in northern Alberta and was often home only two or three times a month. The privilege of raising her children alone may have been too much for Isabel. On April 28, 1984, when Kyle Brown was just 13, she anxiously killed herself with an overdose of drugs and alcohol. Twelve months later, on New Year's Day, 1985, Brown's father shot himself to death. "It was terrible," recalled Nelson Nichols, a neighbor. "The children were immediately moved and that was the last we saw of them."

Kyle Brown was sent to live with an uncle near Okotoks, but more returned to Edmonton to live with his grandmother before finally moving out on his own when he was 16. Throughout the ordeal he never abandoned his military ambitions. "William Shatner, Brown's favorite actor, said at St. Joseph's, and that of Brown was deeply troubled by his parents' demise, he did not know it. "He was quiet, a focused young person," recalled Nichols. "He didn't drift into the usual roles. He was a dreamer he made because of what he wanted to do." Those who knew him well say he had found a home in the military. "He was delighted," said Nichols. But he was at attention in a courtroom last week to hear his verdict, his page-worn and the bronze medal as a Cyprus peacekeeper proudly displayed on his chest. Brown's dream had faded as rapidly as a Somali sunset.

YOUNG PENNELL AND FEMY CASTER in Edmonton

# "We are soldiering on"

An elite regiment's future is up in the air



They are the first and most aggressive soldiers in the Canadian army, but in peak physical condition they are not.

They are the first and most aggressive soldiers in the Canadian army, but in peak physical condition they are not. They are the first and most aggressive soldiers in the Canadian army, but in peak physical condition they are not. They are the first and most aggressive soldiers in the Canadian army, but in peak physical condition they are not.

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In retrospect, many military observers agree on whether the Canadian Airborne with its much more urban and aggressive training was ever a wise choice for the delicate peacekeeping mission in Somalia. The recent focus on its role as a pair of legendary Second World War fighting units, the 1st Canadian Parachute Division, which fought at Normandy on D-Day, and the First Special Service Force, known as the Devil's Brigade.



An Airborne member hands an aid to Somalia near Beirut. Brown: Under fire

which gained fame during the Allied campaigns in Italy. The Canadian Airborne Regiment, founded in Edmonton in 1960 and transferred to Petawawa, Ont., in 1977, carried on the tradition through rugged, combat-ready training that landed its members in such contrasting extremes as the Canadian Arctic and the African desert.

An off-the-beaten track that drew its recruits from Canada's top military recruits, the Canadian Airborne tends to attract ambitious young soldiers who see themselves as the

regiment of the U.S. Green Berets or the British SAS forces. "The Airborne guys tend to be young and hyperventilate," says one senior military officer who specializes in preparing soldiers for the psychological challenges of warfare. "It's a great group to get to, and the job done and get the hell out. But they are not the group you would be for a sustained, 30-year-long, hot, dirty, very trying situation." But Nicholas Serbin, director of the Toronto-based Strategic Analysis Group and a former member of the Airborne, offers a different lesson from the tragic events in Somalia. He says that, despite the clearly unacceptable conduct of some members of the 2 Commando unit, the Canadian Airborne is well suited for peacekeeping operations because it can respond quickly to global crises. Still, Serbin adds that Airborne leaders need to do a better job of harnessing the soldiers' natural aggressiveness to the task at hand. "These guys are a culture," he says. "It's day in, the night, you get what happens in Somalia."

The disagreement, however, may soon be academic as many analysts conclude that the nature of modern warfare has made the Airborne largely irrelevant. Military historian Guyana Dyer says that the Airborne's primary role—the jump out of airplanes into combat zones—makes little sense nowadays, given the

vulnerability of slow-moving aircraft to rockets and missiles fired over a modern battlefield. He adds that Canada and other NATO countries cling to their airborne forces, even with the high training costs because of their historical mystique. "It's a cult," says Dyer. "These guys are a luxury." And for a federal government determined to cut defense spending, the scandal-plagued Canadian Airborne may look like luxury it could live without.

LARRY FISHER in Toronto



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G O V E R N M E N T

# An army's hidden wounds

When peacekeepers  
come home, they  
confront the strain  
of remembering

BY RAE CORRELL

**T**hey are soldiers, men and women, prepared for war and trained to kill but their terrible reputation rests on 45 years of peacekeeping, not fighting. Yet since the United Nations took on the assignment to the civil-war-ravaged country of Yugoslavia in 1992, the Canadian troops there have had no peace to keep. They are finally in a war but they are forbidden by the United Nations to fight, to do more than defend themselves if attacked. So they are left to move across the rich, mostly unscathed landscape of ruined cities and poisoned wells, collecting the bodies of children and disembowelled women and risking their lives to get food to the war zones. Every few months, the soldiers from around units like the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal 22nd Regiment are replaced by others and come home to Canada. They bear no visible wounds. But they have been scared, some for life, by too much anger, too much frustration and images of unspeakable horror. said Lt. Col. Jim Tentzen, the Canadian Forces' chief social worker: "The biggest identifiable problem for our people is what they are witnessing and not really being able to act on that."

In fact, two years after the first Canadian peacekeepers arrived in the Balkans—and nine months after the last Canadian unit has left the similarly troubled UN assignment in Somalia—the Forces have begun preparing troops for psychologically hazardous duty. "Trauma personnel also talk them down when their fears have faded. The need for what the army calls 'pre- and post-deployment briefings' has become alarmingly evident, in a study headed by the defence department. Lt. Col. Greg Passey, a army doctor, concluded that about 20 per cent of the personnel returning from the Balkans suffer from either chronic depression or a condition known as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). "I think that's high," said Passey, now doing post-doctoral work in psychiatry at the University of British Columbia. "I guess the figures were overesti-



ed." And for good reason: studies done during the Second World War showed that, even after six years of combat, only roughly one Canadian—25 per cent—became what were then called "neuro-psychiatric casualties." Then, and now, Passey said, PTSD is a consequence of being caught up in monstrous events that test the mind. For the Canadians in the Balkans, there have been plenty of those.

"We found dead civilians, many of them women. One was shot a dozen times in the back. Some were gassed, others..."

A Canadian UN soldier contemplates fresh graves at a hospital in Fockle, Bosnia. "There is a terrible smell to death, it sticks with you."





# A STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE

Independence creates a host of new problems for Ukraine

Ukraine is not dead yet

—Opening line of the Ukrainian national anthem

As she wandered in vain through a state-owned department store in Kiev for a pair of affordable rubber boots (Olga Popova spoke of her loss for Ukraine's future). Like most Ukrainians, the 35-year-old female worker required two years ago when the former Soviet republic, ending off more than 300 years of Russian colonization, proclaimed independence. But the celebrations soon gave way to harsh reality: skyrocketing inflation, drastic shortages of most consumer goods and, in her case, a monthly salary equivalent to \$15—less than the cost of a tank of gasoline. To make ends meet, Popova's Russian-born husband, Vladimir, has been forced to leave the country to take a \$125-a-month job as a construction worker in Moscow, 700 km. northeast of Kiev. The irony of that exorbitant migration is not lost on Popova. "Our national officials emphasize our determination to survive," she says. "But our problems seem to get worse by the day."

To Popova and millions of other Ukrainians, independence seemed to promise a fast track to prosperity for a country blessed with rich farmland, plentiful resources and a skilled, hardworking workforce. Indeed, the former Soviet subject of the Soviet Union is now renowned for poverty and anarchy. And there is no quick fix at hand as elections to the 31st national legislature that are scheduled for March 27—the first parliamentary elections since independence. With recent polls indicating that some Ukrainians are fed up with a legislature dominated by conservatives, voters appear ready to throw some of those

Soviets out of office. But the race is blurry, and anything, outcome is uncertain between Ukrainian nationalists and leaders of the country's largest minority, more 12 million ethnic Russians. Indeed a recent U.S. intelligence report predicted that economic problems could drive Ukraine's 52 million people along ethnic lines within two years, possibly leading to violence and Russian military intervention.

## ASSIGNMENT

MACQUEEN GOES IN KIEV

towards capitalism and the free market. By contrast, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who heads a government composed largely of former Communist officials, has spent the past two years trying to find a middle-Ukraine solution that blends

communism and capitalism. The results have been spectacularly unsuccessful. Even now all but five per cent of the country's heavy industries remain under state control. In just Kravchuk's government continues to spend large sums preparing up obsolete factories and inefficient collective farms. Ukraine has the worst inflation rate among the 15 former Soviet republics. At times last year prices rose 70 per cent a month—and the result that many workers risk to spend their paychecks almost as soon as they receive them, knowing that prices the next day will almost certainly be higher. Said Valeri Kravchenko, a policy analyst at the Ukrainian foreign ministry in Kiev: "Because of these economic problems Ukraine is currently at a severe investment risk that Georgia—even with civil war is at far more realistic."

To the dismay of many, two years of free independence have only underscored Ukraine's continuing reliance on other factors

such as the Jewish undergrounds as by the army of Georgian products—everything from measures of the whiskey to \$215 a mug of cognac. Unfortunately for Seagran, the company has had less success with another Ukrainian venture—a vodka distillery in the western city of Lvov that has been hampered by punishing sales taxes and a snail of red tape. As Walter Klitz, the company's Ukrainian operations manager, declined comment, "It is impossible to do business legally in Ukraine and make a profit."

Klitz's blunt attack on the business climate in Ukraine brought a swift protest from angry Ukrainian officials—and a disclaimer from Seagran executives that such frustrations should not be aired publicly. But his remarks came as no surprise to other foreign businessmen who

Soviet republics. Most of the country's exports are shipped to other parts of the old empire—mainly to Russia in exchange for oil and gas. In fact, 75 per cent of Ukraine's natural gas supplies and 30 per cent of its oil come from Russia. Ukrainians were badly reminded of that dependency early this month when Russia cut off all gas supplies for three days to punish Kiev for failing to send \$1.2 billion in oil to its gas bill. Russia responded by the pipeline only after Ukrainian officials promised to pay the amount owing by April 10.

In addition to these outside pressures, Ukraine faces a threat from within—a growing demand for reunification with Russia by ethnic Russians who are angry about the rising decline in their living standards since independence. The demand is particularly pronounced in the Donetsk region of eastern Ukraine, an area of heavy coal-mining, construction and steel towns in which Russians account for about half the population of five million people. Many of the region's leading politicians still openly mourn the death of the old Soviet regime.

As a sign of the growing discontent, the regional government plans to ask voters in the March 27 elections if they want more autonomy for the area—and if the Russian language should be accorded the same official status as Ukrainian.

does show signs of a healthy cash flow can credit a vast from local sources which can be phasing off some of the profits. Earlier this month, two enterprises that share office space in Kiev—an international law firm and a soft-drink distributor—gained firsthand experience with that aspect of Ukraine's struggling economy. "The local mafia have been dropping around to demand protection money," a representative of the law firm told MacQueen. "It told them to get lost, but last week someone phoned in a lawsuit threat and we had to clear the building. Now, we have paid security guards."

Seagran's problems stem mostly from the

tangle of official regulations that apply to liquor production. One law limits the export of spirits a state monopoly, another imposes an 85-per-cent excise tax on domestic vodka and a third limits retail margins to a maximum of 50 per cent of production costs. Said Nicholas Higgins, a London-based Seagran vice-president who helped set up the venture: "The law here is too high and we have suggested to the government that they actually get more business by reducing taxes." Still, Higgins dismissed rumors that the company intends to close as Ukrainian companies "in 10 or 20 years, we will all be here." In the meantime, the problems confronting other entrepreneurs in Ukraine will no doubt drive many to seek refuge in drink.

N.S. in Kiev

MACQUEEN/MARCH 26, 1994 THE NEW YORK TIMES

Getting up for food in Kiev: Russians



Security guard outside Seagran store in Kiev: red tape



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## Dear diary

*A Sarajevo girl's war journal ignites controversy*

In the past three weeks 13-year-old Zlata Filipovic has met President Bill Clinton, filled questions from powerful U.S. senators and appeared on the *Today* show. Her heart-shaped face recently graced the cover of *Newsweek* and in May, she is scheduled to meet the Pope. Widely hailed as "Bosnia's Anne Frank," Filipovic has attained celebrity status as the author of a diary that chronicles her family's struggle to

survive during the siege of Sarajevo. "Zlata herself is very hurt by it,"

The growing controversy over Zlata's *Diary* has been fueled by negative reviews in such publications as *The New York Times Book Review*, *The New Yorker* and *The Globe and Mail*. Some reviewers complained that parts of the book appear to have been written or heavily revised by its editors. And as a publicity juggernaut rolled through the U.S. critics last week, other critics questioned the commercial motives behind the publication. The book's promoters, Penguin Books Ltd. of London, paid \$700,000 for the English-language rights to the diary. And Universal Pictures has paid \$1.4 million for film rights.

In most quarters, however, there has been nothing but praise for Filipovic herself, who has succeeded in putting a human face on a war that too often seems incomprehensible. Asked recently about her long-term goals, the young writer replied coolly: "I would just like to have a normal life."

That poignant yearning for what should be the right of any youngster runs throughout the diary's 165 pages. The only child of lawyer Mark Filipovic and his wife, Maria, a physician, Zlata is of mixed Croatian-Serbian and Muslim descent. Her family is not religious. She says that she began the diary in September, 1991, with no thought that it might be published. But only seven months later, war erupted in Bosnia-Herzegovina and her concerns turned abruptly from Marianna, Irina and school to her family's growing terror. At the onset of the fighting, all the windows in their apartment were shattered. Eventually, they were confined to a tiny one-room kitchen, which also became their bedroom and bathroom. During heavy shelling, they cowered in a dark, dark cellar. Most meals consisted of rice and beans, and there was seldom any electricity, running water or gas.

One of the few bright spots came in October, 1991, when the United Nations called for a ceasefire. Zlata's diary would be published by UNICEF, the United Nations children's fund, in an attempt to draw attention to the plight of children in Sarajevo. The international agency had learned of Zlata's diary from one of her teachers. The overwhelming response to the excerpt, released



*Zlata: a poignant yearning for 'normal life'*



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in July, 1993, finally resulted in a premiere of his publication in France. In December, 1993, the journalist received a UN escort out of the city by armored car and airplane. They now live in Paris.

That happy ending for the Filipovic helped fuel much of the criticism against the diary. Critics take exception to the inevitable comparisons between Filipovic and Anne Frank, the young Jewish girl who kept a diary for two years during the

Second World War while her family hid from the Nazis in an Amsterdam warehouse. Filipovic herself is conscious of the parallel. In a March 30, 1992, entry, she wrote: "Hey, Diary? You know what I think? Since Anne Frank called her diary Kitty, maybe I could give you a name, too." Each subsequent entry is addressed to "Mimzy," a name with no apparent significance. In other sections of the diary and in public appearances, however, she is careful to note the racial differences between herself and Frank, who died in the Dutch detention concentration camp in 1945 and who had no idea while she was writing her journal that it would one day be published.

Children and UN peacekeepers in Sarajevo: human faces of war

Some critics have also questioned the authenticity of the diary. In *The New Republic*, David Blitt, who has visited Bosnia and is writing a book about the region, alleges that significant sections were made to certain passages of the diary for political purposes. At one point, he compares the sections originally published by UNICEF with the North American edition. In the earlier version, entries under the same dates are far less detailed and lack specific references to the turmoil in the city. In response, Zisa claims that the earlier versions were edited and that all sections of the diary were written by her without assistance.

The Filipovics, still traumatized by their ex-

periences, are considering moving to Slovenia, where they have friends and relatives. They once even bid to return to Sarajevo, where war-torn Serbs and Muslims have signed an agreement to open roads to civilian traffic, effectively ending the 23-month siege of the Bosnian capital. And although Serbian and Muslim forces city forces to claim victory around Sarajevo, Bosnian Croats and Muslims also signed an accord to create a biethnic federalism

in Bosnia, raising hopes that peace may spread throughout the region.

Zisa's most important accomplishment may simply have been to draw a compelling portrait of the suffering behind the headlines at the Bosnian conflict. Even Zisa herself admits acknowledging as much. "Initially, she's trying to put a war-torn face on a human conflict," says Daniel Dostowich, executive director of the Serbian Media Centre in Toronto. "But," he adds, "it is also intended as documentation of the Serbs." In this most horrific and inarguable of wars, the questions of innocence and guilt remain as insoluble as ever.

MIRKICA CISEK/UN

## FIGHTING WORDS

In a headline speech opening the KwaZulu homeland legislature, chief Mangosuthu Buthe said that a "lawless" struggle ahead if South Africa's first all-race elections went ahead next month without him. Buthe, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is seeking a large measure of autonomy for the 7-million Zulus, has rejected South African interim post-apartheid constitution and refused to participate in the elections.

## THREATS OF WAR

Efforts to ease tensions between the Koreans suffered a setback when the North Korean delegation walked out of talks with the South, warning of the possibility of war. The two sides were meeting at the border, and South Korea's chief delegate, Song Young-dae, quoted the departing North Koreans as saying, "Confrontations can spread to war. We are prepared to answer back with bullets or with war for war." Added Song, "North Korea said that Seoul was not very far from here and that it could be in flames."

## ABDUCTION IN MEXICO

Guns in Mexico City kidnapped billionaire banker Alfredo Hago Hago, 50, president of financial house Banamex-Accival and a member of the Mexican business elite. The kidnappers appeared to be a band of professional extortionists responsible for previous kidnappings of Mexican business executives.

## MOUNTING HORRORS

British police charged suspected serial killer Frederick West with the murder of a 16th woman, a 15-year-old who disappeared nearly 30 years ago. West, 55, had already been charged with murdering eight women, including his 15-year-old daughter, whose bodies were buried in the narrow garden or entombed beneath his house in the cathedral city of Gloucester.

## AN UNSETTLING REMARK

In Washington for a meeting with President Bill Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin hinted that Jewish settlers might eventually be removed from the occupied West Bank town of Hebron as part of a broader peace agreement. The Palestinian Liberation Organization broke off peace talks last month after a U.S.-born Jewish settler slaughtered at least 29 Muslims praying at a Hebron mosque. Citing Hebron's population of about 100,000 Palestinians and only 400 Israelis-Rabin said, "I believe the figures speak for themselves."

# World NOTES



**BREAKOUT IN BRAZIL:** A prisoner holds Roman Catholic priest Aldo Pagotto at knifepoint as 14 inmates freed 13 hostages, including a visiting church delegation, in a prison break in northeastern Brazil. All the hostages were released unharmed after police raided an armed van that the fugitives used to take their captives out of the jail in Fortaleza. Police quickly recaptured eight prisoners and killed another.

## Crimes against humanity

A tall, silver-haired man took his seat in a Versailles courtroom last week, the first Frenchman to be tried for crimes against humanity. Paul Touvier, 78, the former anti-Semite chief of the Vichy French administration in Nazi-occupied Lyon during the Second World War, is charged with complicity in the executions of seven Jews in June 1944. He was a key aide to genocidal chief Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyon." Touvier's lawyer, Jacques Tassinari de Villem, has convinced his client in the face of Steven Spielberg's new film, *Schindler's List*, that he said that Touvier actually saved 90 Jews by persuading the gassing to settle for seven executions instead of 100 in retaliation for the assassinations of a Vichy official. The trial, which is expected to last the week, promises to focus public attention on the extent of Vichy France's collaboration with Nazi

Germany, long obscured by the Gaullist legend of a heroic, unrepentant nation betrayed by a handful of traitors. In fact, more 30,000 French people were executed as collaborators after the war, but prosecutors stepped in the 1970s.

Touvier was twice sentenced to death in absentia after the Second World War. He was arrested in Paris in 1947 but mysteriously escaped, taking refuge with his wife and two children in various Roman Catholic convents and monasteries. Touvier surfaced briefly after President Georges Pompidou pardoned him in 1971 at the behest of church officials. But Resistance groups and Jewish survivors, outraged by the pardon, came forward with evidence to bring new charges against him. Again, Touvier disappeared, and was not heard from until his arrest in Nice in 1988. If found guilty, Touvier could spend the rest of his life in prison.

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# Shifting into a higher gear

Canada's economic recovery is gaining momentum and leaving most competing nations behind

At first glance, it might appear that Bob Flinley, president of Vancouver-based forest products giant MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., has plenty to worry about these days. Last week, his company lost a \$50-million order for pulp from a Finnish timber-mill in the wake of a continuing protest campaign by environmentalists over MacMillan Bloedel's logging operations in Clayquot Sound on Vancouver Island. But like a lot of other Canadian executives, Flinley is in no hurry about this spring. A quick look at his company's annual report shows why. Having shaken all much of the impact of the recession, MacMillan Bloedel's sales and profits are climbing—fast. Fueled by a surge in demand for lumber and other building materials in the United States, the company's revenues jumped by 34 per cent last year to \$3.8 billion. Over the past three



years, MacMillan Bloedel has rebounded from a loss of \$83 million in 1991 to a profit of \$33.2 million in 1993. And Flinley expects another strong performance this year as the recovery in Canada starts to pick up steam, and Europe and Japan bounce back from economic reversals last year. "The turnaround in the marketplace is happening," Flinley said. "We're looking for it to take hold this year." Signs that the recovery is gaining momentum are multiplying. Last week, Statistics Canada reported that its index of 10 leading economic indicators, which includes such measures as manufacturing orders and farm and appliance sales, climbed by 0.8 per cent in February—the strongest increase since 1981, when the index first began signaling a recovery. The Canadian Business Association, in turn, reported that house sales in the nation's 25 largest markets were



up 14.3 per cent in February compared with the same month a year ago. Economic recovery is even starting to make a dent in the unemployment rate. Last month, the rate declined by 0.3 percentage points to 11.1 per cent, representing a gain of 16,000 new jobs. Until now, the recovery has been powered largely by rising exports to the United States, rather than consumer spending at home. But with job prospects improving, and both the inflation rate and interest rates holding at their lowest levels in three decades, many economists say that Canadians are poised to start spending their wallets again. Declared

Jedrej Ristic, chief economist of the Toronto-based brokerage firm Wood Gundy Ltd.: "We're not that far away from the point where we would expect the consumer to kick in."

Already, Canada's economy is growing faster than 10 out of 11 of the world's leading industrialized nations. Last year, Canada's gross domestic product (GDP), after adjusting for inflation, expanded by 2.6 per cent, only slightly behind the 3.8 per cent growth in the United States, which led the major free-market economies. Some 440 Macmillan Bloedel's economy shrank by 0.5 per cent, and Germany, which is aimed at a recession that has bogged down almost all of Europe, saw its GDP decline by 1.5 per cent. For this year, most forecasters predict that Canada's growth rate will surpass that of all the United States. The PricewaterhouseCoopers for Economic Co-operation and Development, for one, projects that Canada's GDP will expand by 3.7 per cent, followed by the United States at 3.1 per cent, while Japan and Germany will lag behind at 0.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

But while Canada may be pulling ahead in the growth sweepstakes, it still has one of the highest unemployment rates. Despite a decline last month, it is still nearly double the U.S. rate of 6.5 per cent. However, there appears to be little that Ottawa can do about it. Last week, as a special assistant to finance and employment, ministers of the so-called G-7 group of leading industrialized nations hosted in Detroit by U.S. President Bill Clinton (page 66), all the participants expressed grave concerns about the prospect of a jobless recovery. But they also failed to agree on any concrete solutions. Canada's delegates—Hansel Ro-

**These buyers in flannel: consumers appear to be ready to start opening their wallets again**

sources Minister Lloyd Axworthy, Finance Minister Paul Martin, Industry Minister John Manley and International Trade Minister John MacLennan—all agreed that expensive government job creation programs are no longer the way to combat unemployment, and that governments must do more to attract private sector employers to hire and train workers. Given Canada's huge \$45.7-billion federal budget deficit, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his ministers have few other choices. But even without flashy job creation programs, the domestic recovery is gradually generating new jobs on its own. Last year, total employment increased by 144,000, and this year forecasters expect that the increase will be about 200,000 jobs. According to Wilson, that will only be enough to match the an anticipated growth in the labor force—young people entering the job force, and older workers retiring. Those who will start to look for work again as the job market improves. As a result, the unemployment rate will likely decline only slightly. But like many economists, he argues that one of Ottawa's most effective job creation strategies may be to do nothing. Said Ristic: "The best thing to do now is sit tight, because the economy is pumping out jobs on its own."

So far, however, the impact of the recovery has varied widely among regions and among industries. Unemployment remains from a low of 7.4 per cent in Saskatchewan to a high of 14.1 per cent in Newfoundland. Looking at key sectors of the economy, the mining in-

dustry is still reeling from low commodity prices as world markets for copper, nickel and other metals, while the steel industry is booming, fuelled largely by rising exports to the United States. Some stronger growth companies in the consumer sector barely felt the impact of the recession at all—and are continuing to expand. At Softimage Inc. in Montreal, which creates three-dimensional imaging software used by movie studios and video game developers, sales jumped to \$26.6 million in 1993 from \$14.6 million in 1992. The company's staff has expanded to 215 people, 230 of them in Montreal, from 70 at the beginning of 1993. Last month, post-Intelsoft Corp. announced plans to buy Softimage for \$175 million. Softimage executives say that they will likely hire another 30 software designers by the end of the year.

For many larger and more traditional companies, however, the return to growth and profitability has been much rougher—and has not yet resulted in new hiring. MacMillan Bloedel, in many respects, is a textbook case. Since the end of 1991,

Flinley and his managers have eliminated 1,400 jobs from the company payroll in Canada, which now totals 9,500 employees. In fact, the many formerly dominant Canadian resource and raw materials producers, Flinley said, that MacMillan Bloedel wants to get out of the pulp business entirely, and concentrate more on newspaper, packaging and building materials—more sophisticated but less labor-intensive products. Earlier this month, the company announced plans to build a new plant in Fort Belcher, S.C., and to acquire a U.S. manufacturing plant, a weekly magazine plant. "We're putting in \$200 million worth of equipment," said Flinley. "But we're only hiring 20 people."

Other key sectors, however, are still waiting for the consumer. For the auto industry, although sales are still sluggish. Last year, the Harbour's Bay Co., with 187 Bay stores and 286 Bellini discount department stores across Canada, saw its sales increase by more than 10 per cent to \$2.2 billion. "When we came out of the 1980-1990 recession, you see that great big holiday stock effect," LaFollette said, referring to a sharp upswing in sales during Christmas. However, this year LaFollette expects only a "modest improvement" in overall retail industry sales. Consumers, he says, are still waiting. "You see the joblessness—it's still 11.1 per cent," said LaFollette. "And wage increases are made late."

But even those industries are improving. And with more hard evidence of a sustained expanding every week, it appears that the only major adjustment needed to keep the recovery on a high gear is a more positive attitude.

## INDICATIONS OF RECOVERY

### House Sales



Up 14.3 per cent  
(Feb. 1993 over Feb. 1992)

### Employment



Up 66,000  
(Jan. 1993 over Jan. 1992)

### Composite Leading Index



Up 0.8 per cent  
(Feb. 1993 over Jan. 1993)

### Car and Truck Sales



Up 12.1 per cent  
(Oct. 1993 over Oct. 1992)

### Merchandise Exports



Up 12.1 per cent  
(Feb. 1993 over Feb. 1992)

### Inflation



Down 5.1 percentage points in February  
to an annual rate of 0.2 per cent



# An economic giant awakes

The U.S. recession is finally becoming history

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOLINS

When Apple Computer Inc. launched its high speed Power Macintosh personal computer last week from its head office in Cupertino, Calif., it did so with a powerful statement of confidence in the ailing U.S. economy. The company also demonstrated its belief that American business buoyancy will help to rebuke the lagged economies of U.S. trading partners. Canada, among them, which are also targets of Apple's sales drive. Company executives say that the timing of the launch was governed primarily by "the engineering cycle"—the market readiness of the Power Macs after three years of development. But an advertising campaign to promote the new product at a qualified low-dollar cost (Apple declines to be more specific) reflects the world pace of the U.S. market's recovery, says Frank O'Hanlon, manager of Apple's corporate public relations. "We wouldn't have come at it as strongly," O'Hanlon said in an interview, "had we not felt that the market could sustain this kind of campaign."

That high priced note of confidence is just one indicator among a suite of recent signals that the world's biggest and most industrialized economy is swelling at last from the doldrums that followed the 1990-1991 U.S. recession. Its quick recovery, federal economy watchers reported strong growth in production in the last three months of 1993 (at a real annual rate of 7.5 per cent) and, after a flurry of worry about potential inflation, they found continuing at a modest annual increase of 2.5 per cent in February consumer prices along with indications of firm but sane economic expansion of the national economy early this year. On the eve of last week's semi-annual Federal Reserve employment, President Bill Clinton headed a radio address that "America is doing the best job of creating new jobs, and we should be proud." Even so, some economic Cassandra have provoked debate by pointing to stubborn unemployment, rising poverty and what they discern as a misdirected U.S. policy to build foreign trade partners for much of what still ails America.

Does Clinton concede that "too many Americans haven't yet felt the benefits of recovery"? One among them are the army of 3.5 million people who lack jobs and millions more in part-time or low wage work. Although the number of employed Americans has grown in a year by



about two million to exceed 123 million, the President's Council of Economic Advisors observed in a report to Congress last month that there has been widespread concern about the pace of job growth. From the time that the U.S. recession technically ended three years ago to the end of 1993, the council reports, unemployment grew by barely more than two per cent. That contrasts with a pace of more than 10 per cent in employment growth during the same length of time following the 1981-1982 recession and an average expansion of 4.6 per cent in the same time span following the seven previous slumps. Total production in the current post-recession period expanded at a little more than half the average rate in previous recoveries. But this analysis overlooks that the pace of job creation should accelerate with a higher growth rate in production output this year.

Still, what worries critics of federal policy is

as part of a pattern whereby most growth is in business, finance and personal service industries. Services already employ about three-quarters of the workforce in the United States, as well as in Canada and other advanced economies. But the council rejects a common criticism that much of the new or recently regained employment is in "bad jobs"—low paying and temporary work in such services as retail shops and restaurants—instead of in such "good jobs" as manufacturing. It says that almost half of the added U.S. employment in 1993 occurred in managerial and professional occupations.

Helferich, who signed in his radio series and in a published version of it that government must police capitalism to preserve the benefits and protect society against its excesses, said in an interview last week that the Clinton administration should act to relieve the damage done by the restructuring of the econ-



U.S. competitive planet. Clinton (left): "Too many Americans haven't yet felt the benefits of recovery"

But, despite the promise of new restructuring programs and legislative plans to improve basic education, little is being done for people that sit out of the economy by revolutionary changes in its structure. Those changes result from a steadily shift towards white-collar work, as well as the labor-saving technology by computers at both the new service industries and what remains of traditional goods-making employment. And that is why, says economist Robert Haffner, a professor at the New School for Social Research in New York City. "There is a recovery, but we're not getting anywhere."

A central problem, says Haffner, who delivered CBC Radio's Massey Lectures on "Twenty-first Century Capitalism" in late 1993, is "structural unemployment and automation." Indeed, the President's council reports, for example, that U.S. manufacturing employment continued to shrink last year by 150,000 jobs,

say. What is needed, he said, is a major national program on the style of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Along with organizing a system to deal with "the annihilation of the American workday," he said, "there should be government spending on infrastructure"—the construction and renovation of transport and communications systems and other infrastructure.

That recession-fuels many lies in official Washington. The Democrat Clinton, like his Republican predecessors in the White House, is committed to reduce the federal budget deficit and curb federal activity. He is also determined to reduce the U.S. deficit in international trade by strengthening methods of necessary trade protectionism that is a public showdown with Japan last month, and is in revival of a promise to impose sanctions on any country judged to be trading unfairly by U.S. standards. Canadian engineers have left the blast out of Clinton's policy in American efforts to cut imports of Japanese and other cars, a Washington ruling last week to spike a U.S.



subsidy of Northern Telecom at Canada from competing for sales in South Africa.

Critics of Washington's trade policy to ward off U.S. trading partners is directed both the conservative and liberal wings of U.S. politics. It has been attacked on one hand by *Wall Street Journal* editorialists as an outdated approach that leaves the charge of a trade war it is assumed on the other by people who, like Haffner, are disillusioned with Clinton's economic policies after suggesting a new President who connected himself at the outset to "bold experimentation" in government and "a shape change, let's call it."

The most sweeping assault is followed in a pamphlet book, *Pundit's Progress*, by Paul Krugman, an expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and currently a visiting professor at Stanford University in California. Krugman carves the lessons of economic history and movements of current and recent U.S. policies in an argument against Clintonism, and he characterizes several Clinton administration figures as disappointments who "delivered the policies of a great and sophisticated nation repeatedly into the hands of the predators of a economic make of."

He lumps them together with Clinton as "strategic insiders," people who owed that the practice of economic case agreement has been transformed by the programs to meet "global competitiveness." Globalization is as old as 19th century Britain's mercantilism, Krugman observes, and he dismisses the idea that competition among countries in trade is crucial "or even causes anything." That the nation may lead to a trade war, he warns, and as a passage within 10 months ago centuries ago an increasing divide between the U.S. and

Japanese governments that eventually forests the divide that developed last month. "Ultimately, the rhetoric of competitiveness will be destructive," Krugman predicts, "because it can all too easily lead to bad policies and to a loss of moral authority."

The real issues are essentially domestic, Krugman argues, and they involve inadequate productivity growth and our consequences, poverty. Everything else is of secondary importance, including the budget deficit, while "America's loss of competitiveness in international competitiveness is almost completely a mistake." The economist concedes that nobody knows how to cure the current problems. But he proposes a series of steps that include higher taxes, the elimination of business subsidies, urban reform of health care and a reform of government public assistance programs for the poor.

Krugman's ideas would put assure Apple of meeting the target of its current campaign, which is to double its share of the global computer market to 26 per cent in two years. The Apple, as an major computer and software company competing abroad, at least has the wherewithal to make a good try. C

# The Motown summit

G-7 ministers gathering in Detroit make little progress on a strategy to reduce unemployment

"Chart the course of the information highway."  
"Transform the social safety net into a springboard to new employment."  
"Allow people to find new jobs that use their skills."  
"Reduce stress on each other."  
These were some of the clichés heard around when representatives of the world's seven leading industrialized countries met in Detroit last week. It was only because most of their meetings took place in private. After two days of meetings, their conclusion was that unemployment in all countries is unacceptably high—and that G-7 members must work together to find solutions. Or, in the words of Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy, one of four senior Canadian ministers who attended the meeting, "We have recognized that we cannot solve these problems alone."

Still, the G-7 members are deliberately modest goals for the meeting—and this showed their limits. Principally, they discussed the complex issue of why, in seven of the world's richest countries, it is now so difficult to find work. With more than 30 million unemployed people spread across the G-7, they had ample evidence of the scale of the problem they face. By comparing existing job creation policies they were also obliged to recognize, in comparative figures, evidence of expensive job creation policies that are not working.

Sometimes, these figures are startling. For example, according to the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the two G-7 members that spend the least on their gross domestic product (GDP) on labor training programs are Japan and the United States, at 0.01 per cent and 0.14 per cent respectively. Still, they are no less the lowest unemployment figures of industrial countries, at 2.7 per cent for Japan and 6.7 per cent for the United States. By contrast, France and Italy, the two countries that spend the highest percentage of GDP on such training, are among the G-7 members whose unemployment is above 12 per cent. (Canada, with 11.1 per cent, spent more than 0.93 per cent of GDP on labor market programs.)



BOUNCING BACK

One of the reasons for the discrepancy, say representatives from each country, were careful to explain, is the different nature of their respective economies (the fact, both the United States and Japan provided the OECD dispatch, noting that they do not take into account such factors as linchpin training, which is financed by government funds but not included in those totals.) The United States, for example, is increasingly a service-based economy, and its low unemployment rate is controversial.



French workers sitting over a proposal to cut wages to create jobs; over 30 million unemployed in the G-7

## MOVING AHEAD... FALLING BEHIND



by the fact that many of the new jobs here are low-skill, low-wage positions. On the other hand, most analysts agree that Japan's unemployment rate is artificially low because of a long-standing tradition of companies providing lifetime employment guarantees. Many of the countries brought their own

catalogue of complaints to the meeting. Officials from France said they are cooking their previous enthusiasm for training programs for a practical reason: technology is changing so rapidly that these programs do not always keep pace with innovations. For Canada's part, Martin said that concerns do not apply because "we are a less-stratified society than the French, which allows us to be more flexible in our programs and planning."

There is a more fundamental disagreement, however, with Britain's position. At a time when support for government training programs is clearly in vogue, the British delegation aroused irritation with its cool approach to the idea. British Employment Secretary David Blunkett said Martin's prior to the meeting: "The world is on the far side of its own policies because there is a great market for (a private job), which involves huge public expenditure. We don't agree with that."

That philosophy runs counter to the Canadian government's belief that government should function, as formerly said, as "employer and service provider" to the private sector. As well the British delegation has expressed its views with a well-known fact that led to sharp off-the-record criticism from Canadian and American officials. They privately described the British approach as "high-handed" and "battering." But publicly, Attorney General and his colleagues—Martin International Trade Minister Roy MacLachlan and Science and Industry Minister John Manley—took pains to emphasize that Canada agrees with Britain on the fundamental notion that it is not government but "the private sector" that generates the jobs we seek.

The major point of contention is the traditional failure of government agencies to deal with unemployment. Most of the G-7 countries, with the notable exception of the United States, created government-run job programs in the past, and found them expensive and inefficient. In the 1980s that trend was reversed. Conservative governments in Britain, Canada and the United States argued that governments could create more jobs by doing less for the workers. Now, this view has been reversed to the point where—what the government cannot give private jobs, but it can do more in a time of rapid change to retain them, and help them find a new one. "Technology," said Axworthy, "is coming to be seen as a source of job opportunity, not just jobs." That may be true, but the G-7 countries share \$8 billion in foreign exchange that suggest that is not happening.

ANTHONY WILSON SMITH is based in St. John's, NL. PHILIP TOLSON is in Ottawa.

# Business NOTES

## BALANCING ACT

In delivering Newfoundland's \$0.5-billion budget, Finance Minister Winston Baker said that the province may be able to balance its budget by 1996-1998. The projected deficit for this fiscal year is \$246 million, down sharply from last year's estimated operating deficit of \$70 million. The budget includes \$20 million in immediate-service cuts. It also seeks a \$50-million cut in provincial civil service's compensation. Last year, Newfoundland's employees accepted about \$70 million in pension cuts.

## SEEKING A SETTLEMENT

Precision Development Corp. (PDC), the group that was to have taken control of two terminals at Toronto's Pearson International Airport, is seeking a \$200-million settlement from Ottawa. The Liberal government rescinded the privatization deal, concluded by the previous Tory government, in December and PDC wants \$26 million to recover its out-of-pocket expenses and \$165 million for other damages. Federal Transport Minister Doug Young said that he will negotiate a solution, but it is not reached until PDC includes Montreal-based Glendon Corp. and the Toronto-based Passport Corporation.

## FARMING FEUD

The United States is threatening to move unilaterally against Canada unless there is a resolution of a number of agricultural trade disputes between the two countries. This week, Agriculture Minister Ralph Goodale and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Dooley plan to discuss their discussions of a comprehensive agricultural deal covering Canadian wheat exports, as well as peanut butter, soy beans and other products. The United States has accused Canada of unfairly trading.

## HIGHWAY SIGNS

Ottawa has established an advisory council to help shape federal policy on the emerging information highway. The council, headed by David Johnson, principal of Montreal's McGill University, will include about 25 representatives from industry, labor and consumer groups. It will meet every four to six weeks with Industry Minister John Manley and Secretary of State for Science Jean Charest.

## GOOFY RESCUE PLAN

The Walt Disney Co. of Burbank, Calif., and its creditors have agreed on a financial rescue plan for the EuroDisney theme park in Paris, which is facing bankruptcy after six years of operation. The park has a total debt of \$4.6 billion.



**STADIUM SALE:** A private consortium of corporations has concluded a deal to purchase Toronto's 62,000-seat SkyDome stadium from the Ontario government for \$101 million. The SkyDome cost \$400 million to build, including \$200 million of Ontario taxpayers' money. About 30 companies, including several of the firms involved in the sale, originally put up \$160 million for marketing and supplier rights but had no responsibility for debt incurred during construction.

# Canadian deficit update

The gradual improvement in Canada's economic outlook is having a favorable impact on the federal government's attempts to reduce the national deficit. Higher revenue levels, lower unemployment insurance (EI) costs and lower interest rates combined to slow the deficit's growth in January. The Liberal government has continued focus on reducing the deficit from 3.2 per cent to three per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). During the 1993-1994 fiscal year, which ends this month, the deficit has been rising more slowly than in previous months, but it is still expected to hit a record \$45.7 billion by the time all the numbers are in. In 1993-1994, the national deficit was \$40.5 billion. The Finance Department said that the national deficit climbed by an estimated \$2.4 billion in January—\$1.5 bil-

lion less than in January, 1993. That brought the deficit for the first 10 months of the fiscal year to \$31.5 billion. In January, government revenues were up 9.3 per cent over the previous year, reflecting stronger corporate and personal income tax returns. At the same time, government spending fell by 5.2 per cent, largely because of lower unemployment insurance payments, lower transfers to provinces and reduced government operating costs. And lower interest rates brought down the cost of servicing the national debt by 6.2 per cent. Provisions of the Feb. 22 budget, including reductions in military spending, 11 benefits and savings and aid to the elimination of several deductions for personal and corporate taxpayers will produce more savings in March's figures.



# A sunny welcome for Canadian funds

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

A recent department of finance survey says that skilled Canadian are the second highest-valued citizens (next to French) of any G-7 country. It has increased interest in the tax havens available to the wealthy, more closely or more pleasantly than the Bahamas. During a recent visit to New Providence Island, the largest of the Caribbean nation's 700 islands, I interviewed some of these Canadian tax exiles—who insist on retaining anonymity—as well as the country's new prime minister and several of its leading and financial gurus who maintain Bahamas' reputation as the offshore haven with the most solid comfort zone.

A stereotypical paradise with white bougainvillea hanging off acacia every balcony and a cooling afternoon breeze out of the northwest, the Bahamas has a population of 256,000, swollen seasonally by more than 35 million tourists and cruise-ship visitors. Although tourism is the leading industry (the 14,000 rooms spread across 266 hotels enjoy a higher occupancy rate than any Caribbean island), financial services are close second. Nassau, the island's sleepy capital city of 170,000 people, is home to an astonishing 400 banks, including Canada's RBC, who have been there for generations. 330 trust companies and 50 insurance firms. The reason, of course, is that the Bahamas imposes no personal or corporate taxes on succession duties, no sales or capital gains taxes. What you earn is what you keep. (Government expenditures are covered almost entirely by import duties.)

Apart from that obvious benefit, the Bahamas has several distinct advantages over other tax havens. It's close to these Canadians who live east of Winnipeg (three hours flight from Toronto or Montreal), 30 minutes from Miami. It has a modern communications network. Its telephone are tied into the North American area code 800, and the island is a mere 100 miles from the financial centers of New York

**Nassau imposes no personal or corporate levies, no estate duties, no sales or capital gains taxes. What you earn is what you keep.**

City and Toronto. Its infrastructure inside the Bahamas offers the stability of a government dedicated to making the world safe for tax-savvy millionaires.

On Aug. 28, 1992, Richard Bagnall, leader of the newly formed Free National Movement, defeated Sir Lynden Pindling, whose United Bahamian Party had grown corrupt and careless during its 25-year stint in office. A reform-minded lawyer who had resigned from the Pindling cabinet in disgust, Bagnall has an ideology that matches none where near the Midway Islands. Torment, however, the Bahamas PM was busy about not being compared with a former governing party that has been reduced to two seats. "We have similar views on protection and free enterprise as Canada's Conservative party," he allowed. "That I hope we don't have the same results."

"What I want to bring about," Bagnall told me, "is to shape a new political culture—to trigger a genuine revolution in consciousness, especially in the way Bahamians see themselves. The key is that people begin to feel empowered, that they see themselves as part of the political process and are able to express their opinions without the threat of

individual or institutional sanction. At the same time, there is now decidedly less government interference in citizens' lives. It's my government's wish to assert itself as a facilitator and necessary regulator."

The most remarkable feature of Bagnall's brief term was his orderly assumption of power. "The very next morning," says Arthur Huddy, the famed Canadian novelist who has lived in the Bahamas for more than two decades. "The day after the polls closed, without argument or protest of any kind, the old government, which had wielded authority for a quarter of a century and could scarcely believe the fact of their defeat, moved out of their offices and the new administration moved in."

Already, Bagnall has done away with laws that restricted foreigners from owning Bahamian real estate and accelerated the regulatory process so that what the Bahamas call International Business Companies (IBCs) can now be incorporated within 24 hours of clearing proper documentation, or 20 minutes if you're willing to pay a mark. The system has become so efficient that American investors fly into Nassau for breakfast meetings with their bankers or portfolio managers and return to Florida as late as last night. Setting up an IBC, known to 15,000 here so far, has become an extremely simple task as to be transferred to its lawyers with no real delay. Bagnall's under Bahamian law financial records are confidential. Only a Supreme Court order can disrupt this integrity, and about the only case such orders are granted is if criminal activity is suspected. Another new facial attraction is an asset-protection trust, which keeps financial assets safe from the reach of greedy creditors in bankruptcies and acquisition sprees in merger decesses.

The Canadian outfit that has moved the fastest to take advantage of the Bahamas' flexible business climate is The New Frontiers Development Company, the Toronto-based real estate arm of the late E. P. Taylor's empire. It was Taylor, one of Conrad Black's predecessors as head of Hollinger Inc., who established the infamous Lyford Cay development on the west coast of New Providence Island in the 1960s. When Taylor died in 1985, his son Charles took over the enterprise, which included an original 5,600 acres of prime housing land. Chaired by Toronto legal counsel Bill Corbett and run locally by John James, who has spent the past 20 years on the island, New Frontiers is currently developing a 250-acre resort-side town, where one-acre lots will sell for up to \$15 million, next door to Lyford Cay. All sites are adjacent either to the Atlantic Ocean or a man-made man-made lake set out into the shoreline. It's a meticulously noted subdivision designed to appeal directly to the very rich and very few. "No houses are currently under construction," says James. "The site will give you about 7,000 square feet of house."

The tax-driven exodus to the Bahamas is silent and secretive. But in the process, much money and even more precious economic creativity is being Canada.

## PEOPLE



Kowalska 'police-speak'

## Cops and bar-hoppers

Karen Kowalska's new crime thriller, *Kata Kowalska*, is the first in a series of books featuring police officer Katarzyna Kowalska. Kowalska has never been a PI, but she says that the streetwise Kato and other characters come partly from her own experience. In 1979 Kowalska, a teacher by training, traded in her textbooks and spent the next 12 years teaching law in cities across the United States. "You get some good stories," she says. "It's a case of picking up on what people are saying—or not saying." Now settled down in Sacramento, Calif., she has police friends who give her both story ideas and an ear for "police-speak." In this writing from the cops to writer her books, Kowalska prefers to call it "creative browsing."

## Deadpan by nature

For Regina-burn Leslie Nielsen, portraying bawling police lieutenant Frank Dreab in a post-apocalyptic play to type—fun ones. "I've always done that kind of deadpan humor all my life," says Nielsen, back as today in *The Naked Gun 2½½: The Final Insult*—the just-released third *Naked Gun* movie. "It's also very Canadian, a part of our heritage," he adds. "When I come back home, the whole staff I do doesn't seem to go over anybody's head." After more than 1,000 roles in TV and movies, 60-year-old Nielsen, who lives in Los Angeles, says he is not worried about typecasting. And anyway, a new *Naked Gun* is already in the works. Possible titles? *How about Naked Gun 4: The Second Final Insult?* he explains. "Or how about *Naked Gun 4: Dying a Dead Man?*"

## A sharper focus on society



Lohrman: I don't want to be known for only one kind of thing

A more Lohrman is no stranger to celebrity. For more than 20 years, she has been capturing the rich and famous in photographs that are often as revealing as they are outrageous. In 1980, she caught the word of an age for *Rolling Stone* magazine when she photographed John Lennon only hours before the Beatles legend was shot to death. She did much the same a decade later on the cover of *Nasty* magazine, with her portrait of actress Demi Moore, pregnant and nude. But Lohrman, 44, is not entirely comfortable with the reputation she has acquired. "I don't want to be known for doing only one kind of thing," she said in the opening this month of a collection of her photographs at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. Lohrman has taken a new tack—by twice visiting war-torn Sarajevo, cameras in hand. "The trying to achieve a balance," she said. "I want my portraits to be stronger social commentary."

## The accidental scientist

"There will always be screwups, as long as there are humans," says James Burke and a good thing for him. A familiar face in England, Burke is the creator and host of a 20-part series of half-hour documentaries that will air on The Learning Channel next month. In *Convergence*, a continuation of his 1979 series *Connections*, London-based Burke explores the devil's spread of the Web, a metaphor for the global structure of knowledge provided by modern technology. But it is the projects, as much as the content, that makes the writer and filmmaker's documentaries such good television. In them, he focuses on the little-known accidents, the half-known personalities and the pure chance that have helped shape the contemporary world. It is, Burke says, an "oblique view" of history—and one that, by chance, has a personal connection. In 1966, only a few years after graduating in English from Oxford University, he "fell headover heels" by accident, in to the BBC. "It's like a great reporter. So I guess everything has come from the fact that I was recruited for the wrong job," Burke says. A fortunate fall, indeed.



Burke, 'oblique view'



Nielsen, 'in part of our heritage'



Walk far from cynics and whiners,  
they don't believe, they never have.  
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Cheer on those willing to change,  
cheer on the renewers, cheer on the new.

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BY HAE CORELLI

On the night of Oct. 11, 2001, it was raining in Charlottesville and patches of mist swirled in the cool autumn darkness. Fifteen-year-old Michael Miller and Laurie Ducharme, 25, were walking along University Avenue to join Miller's rebound at a limited restaurant. They never got there. At 9:08 p.m., Miller was struck and killed by a car driven by RCMP Cpl. Gary McGivern, who had just left the Moncton area after drinking several bottles of beer. City police charged McGivern with dangerous and impaired driving. Last Dec. 30, after a five-week trial, he was acquitted by Judge Armand DesRoches, who decided that the breathalyzer evidence had not been conclusive.

That verdict ignited a storm of public protest that has continued ever since. In newspapers and on radio phone-in shows, listeners have questioned the culture of the police institutions, the training of trial witnesses and the practice of serving liquor at the military-style RCMP messes where, for generations, Mounties have gathered to wine and dine one another. Earlier this month, the RCMP announced it was reforming mess procedures in line with recommendations put forward by David Archibald, the founder of Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation, whom the force had hired to study how the messes were run. Archibald proposed, among other things, that Mounties be forbidden to drive while on duty unless their blood-alcohol level is zero and that messes quit serving cheap drinks.

However, there was no evidence that the RCMP's laparoscopic spirometers routinely take drunk persons' alcohol problems—problems that afflict other Canadian police forces. As well, Madawka has obtained a copy of a 1998 report which concluded that more than one-third of the RCMP's regular and militia employees drank over the limit recognized by the World Health Organization as dangerous to health—three drinks a day. The 145-page, statistically flawed study, described in its accompanying document as "the first comprehensive live study of alcohol use in a police force in North America," was conducted by Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry at the request of Joseph Dietrich, then chief of the RCMP's Member Assistance Program. Said Dietrich in a recent interview with Madawka: "I realized there was an awful lot of drinking. I couldn't believe how much, in the force generally."

On Oct. 25, 1998, the institute delivered its findings to Dietrich, a 59-year-old native of Toronto who holds a master's degree and a doctorate in public health from the University of Toronto. He passed them up the chain of command, recommending that they be made public because employees had paid for the study, and because the federal law enforcement agency ought to demonstrate that it was progressive and prepared to help employers deal with their problems. Other headquarters personnel concurred. Granted one group of officers: "There is potential for embarrassment to the force if the provisions of the Access to Information Act are employed to illustrate that some sensitive results of a publicly funded survey were hidden." But in the end, the report was not released and, in mid-1991, and Dietrich,

# Booze and the badge

## A report suggests the RCMP has alcohol problems

"I was ended out with a golden handshake"—eight years after he was hired. He is now a private consultant in Ottawa.

The results of the Clarke Institute's spirometers would seem to bear out Dietrich's concerns. Titled *The Prevalence of Alcohol and Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drug Use in the RCMP*, the contents are based on more than 3,000 replies to confidential questionnaires sent to regular and civilian members across the country in February and March of 1999. Among the findings:

- Thirty-five per cent of the RCMP's 65,761 regular and civilian employees had put away three or more drinks a day during the month prior to the survey. A drink was defined as either a 12-ounce bottle of beer, four ounces of wine or 1½ ounces of liquor.

- Eleven per cent—which would represent more than 1,600 people—admitted having seven or more drinks a day. Anyone who drinks that much, said Dietrich, "is clearly out of control." (Statistics suggest that between 15 and 18 per cent of the work force are alcohol or drug dependent.)

- As many as 2,800 members had five or more drinks—the Clarke group called that "heavy" drinking—on working days. On days off, the number as that can easily jump to 4,572.

- In the rank structure, constables were the heaviest drinkers on working days, 39 per cent reported drinking five or more a day. Eighty-nine per cent of officers and 76.7 per cent they drank that much compared with nine per cent of the civilian employees and seven per cent of the special constables.

- Twenty-nine per cent said they had become drunk without intending to use at more times in the previous year and 29 per cent had experienced blackouts.

- During the same period, 35 per cent of those who took part in the study blamed alcohol for one or more instances of absentees, being late for work, poor performance on the job and poor job retention, lost promotional opportunities, disciplinary action and deteriorating relationships with their supervisors and colleagues.

- The findings related to prescription and over-the-counter drug use were far less detailed. However, the authors said that as many as 100 members of the force who reported "some very disturbing side effects" after drug use "needed help."

As it happens, there had been an earlier and later version of the report. On Aug. 31 the Clarke Institute delivered a draft from which, Dietrich said, his superiors ordered the deletion of 30 pages relating alcohol con-

sults to psychological and job stress to gether with the supporting personal comments by 600 of the respondents. That editor, Dietrich said, "was afraid if he said his colleagues hoped to design programs to help members with alcohol problems." "It was with disbelief that I learned from management that the data would be ignored," Dietrich said. "It might also be seen as a breach of faith with the more than 3,000 members who supplied it."

In any event, the Clarke supplied and the final version was handed over on Oct. 25. Subsequently, Dietrich said, "I could see in the correspondence that both RCMP management and the solicitor general's department seemed keen on obscuring the study, so I wrote directly to the commissioner on April 17, 1990, to make sure the Force management knew exactly the whole truth of the study." It is his reply on June 16, RCMP Commissioner Norman Isherwood "honestly said the force would make use of the material." But a year later, Dietrich found himself out of a job. Still, he said last week, "some good stuff



**Revealed:** "The best-kept secret there is as far as the police community is concerned"

came out of all this. Before I was ended out, seven paragraphs representing various sections of the force and myself put together an alcohol and drug dependency policy. We wanted it to be strictly health-related, but some disciplinary overtones were added."

As RCMP spokespersons draw that the Clarke study had been suppressed and, as evidence, said the force had complied with an access to information request for a copy of it. "We didn't publish the results, but they are not suppressed by any stretch of the imagination."



he said. "It was an internal review. If the study had taken place as the result of some external or public-interest concern or prosecution, there would be more of an onus on the force to make the results public in a more active fashion, as opposed to simply responding to an access-to-information request."

As the issue heats, then, Lee, the force's chief of criminal health problems at head quarters in Ottawa, said he thought the findings were flawed because of the sampling method used by the researchers. In a 2003 annual survey, Lee said, only 17 per cent of the respondents admitted drinking to relieve stress. But Lee concluded that they were not asked how much they drank. What about the prevalence of alcohol abuse? "We haven't surveyed that yet," he said. "But a survey was contemplated?" "Only, something like that." Did he think there was an alcohol abuse problem with the force? "Not necessarily a big one. I don't think so. You could say that the frequency of drinking is no more than in the general population."

The way the force elected to handle the Clarke study was not Dietrich's only setback. At one point, he heard of an experiment on detectors by the RCMP's Montreal unit, one of 36 across Canada, which installed a breathalyzer so that members could check their blood-alcohol levels before leaving and, if they were close to the limit, call someone to get a ride home. The breathalyzer was used 1,600 times in three months. "It was a hell of a good thing and I recommended that the three per cent in every unit," Dietrich

said. "They expected the unit because they said it would cost about \$50,000. But not trying to launch the issue, what I'm trying to say is that it's very difficult to make changes."

And change, he said, is needed, not only to give greater recognition to the police of addiction but to give rewards better preparation for what lies ahead of them. "There's a lot of drinking," Dietrich said. "It's a symptom of the stress levels which are high, very high. Among other things, policemen are not taught how to deal with death. They come around a corner two or three weeks out of training to investigate a police and they find a child with a head. The training starts there." There are signs of a low enforcement career that are common to policemen everywhere, Dietrich said. "They become alienated drug society because all they see is the criminal 10 per cent of the population and all this blood, crime, a suffering and death. They turn inward to their careers for compensation and they spend a lot of time drinking. Then they see the problems and for politics in their departments and they become alienated there, too. What you wind up with is people in no man's land."

Dietrich was also in line with observations about the Montreal force by the 49-year-old director of the City of Vancouver's Employee Assistance Program and a recovering alcoholic himself, spent 15 years in the RCMP. From time to time in rural detachments, he said, "you might find the officer down, go into the back room and open a 50-ouncer. A lot of times you know what that would lead to—a card game or somebody lower-half-drunk and goes out and does something we know where guys like that are involved and get killed in Saskatchewan, a guy ran into the back of a car-trailer. The trailer lights weren't on but he was drunk."

There have been tragic examples of cops drinking and driving. Last Jan. 6, an Ontario-based Metropolitan Toronto Police Const. Larry Bennett, 41, a police of married driving while intoxicated, the death of Const. Larry Lukin, 42. The prosecution had introduced evidence that both men were legally impaired when they crashed their unmarked cruiser into a bridge abutment on the night of March 6, 1991. Judge Ted Weir sentenced Bennett, who spent weeks in a coma and now suffers to remember nothing of the crash, to 18 months' imprisonment.

# Drinking) forget the things they've seen

TV's early cop shows, like Jack Webb's maverick-knighted, were single crime dramas all that were known about policemen was that some were out and the rest were on-line. More recently, the problem of police has explored the personal problems affecting their character—emotions, duty and substance abuse. From 1981 to 1987, actor Daniel J. Travanti portrayed Capt. Frank Ponder, an *Arresting Force* drunk on New York's 11th Street. The current TV show's *Police* producer-director Andy Shuman, played by Bill Smithey, *Police* producer, says, "The police are not only the most police departments do. In the following industry, it's only on condition of emergency."

Maclean's: How widespread is alcohol abuse among policemen?

As I would say it's worse than the norm. If the numbers are in the order of 10 per cent in a large corporation, it's probably double that in our police force in Canada. Maclean's: What are the reasons?

As a number of things. Policemen are traditionally attracted by the risk of society and because of the type of work they do, they attract most outsiders. They have the greatest mortality, that makes sense they feel they have to protect, which is part of the culture. They, then, handle the pressures of the job, the guys go to coffee and the favorite problem is drinking. Maclean's: Do his police search Joseph Ringuette director of duty group

anyone with that problem. Do they really happen?

As they sure do. It's a release. You do in

The director has applied the conviction. Drinking, and Vancouver's Brennan, "A big issue in most police forces but it's not talked about as much as it should be. It's as far as the police community is concerned it's the last business that we know to be perfect and we can't have any policemen as we don't show our spots." The solution "There has to be greater acknowledgment that a problem exists, more education, less tolerance for the problem in upper management, but dealing with it in a balanced way."

Brennan's Journal has wide support among those who deal with alcohol and drug dependency among policemen. David Hogg, 44, manager of psychological services for the Ontario Provincial Police and a former cop, said police work to get a degree in psycho-

## One big-city policeman talks about the dark side of a tough job



accumulation, of 10 to 12-hour shifts, wearing all kinds of horrible things, and you're high. You have to come down off that high, you have to cope. Or sometimes you have a particularly bad day and you have to deal with that. The choice practice is a way to deal everything. In families, it's usually in a secluded park or a house. It's usually in a

wednesday. Again, going to an employee assistance program is also seen as a sign of weakness. It's that much for.

Maclean's: Do you get with a drinking problem is reported by his wife, for instance and then it's out of the box. You don't deal with that?

As some guys tell themselves—it happens

only in a bar. You talk about what's gone on, you joke about it, humor, and it's not social drinking, it's binge drinking. The guys are there to forget what they've been forced to deal with what they've seen.

Maclean's: How common is it for cops to drink on duty?

Not as bad as it used to be but it still goes on, sure. It's mostly in non-official functions. As a plainclothesman, you may be detailed to look after bars, check license holders. You're expected to play the role and drink in a bar. Sometimes, guys get carried away with that.

Maclean's: What about policemen who become problem drinkers?

As in the case, say at 10, the problem is dealt with anonymously and the employee doesn't wind up having problems with his boss. In police departments, everything gets back to the boss. They want to get down from you were out sick for 25 days. Well, everyone knew where you were and in the other guys, that's a sign of

Three guys I knew ended up as suicides. There was just nowhere to turn and this is what has to be looked at. Maclean's: What other kinds of things happen?

As there was a policeman who was badly injured on duty and in hospital they put her on painkillers and she got to that real well. She started drinking and one day she took a bunch of pills. The SWAT team was called and there were three first but nobody was hurt. They finally talked her out. She got treatment and eventually went back to work. Then, there was a copper who would go into blackouts for three and four days at a time. During those periods, he would arrest people, put them in jail, pretty in court and not remember any of it. One day, he woke up and there were three roadblocks missing from his apartment. To this day, he doesn't know where they were, but that scared him enough to get help.

Maclean's: How about cops who don't drink? As they're the bad apples, it's like being a problem drinker. As the job, they're not to be looked. Maclean's: It's too bad because the only support they have is the brotherhood. Maclean's: What's the answer to the alcohol issue?

As well, the last thing I want to do is bad mouth any police department. The support of police officers are not there for only one reason and that's to make things better for society. That's not selfish rhetoric, it's the fact. The thing is, most police forces have a problem—they don't know addiction. A lot of training of supervisors has to go on, and outside the borders. Traditionally, police departments tend to look at excessive drinking as a disciplinary problem, not a health problem. That it is a health problem and, if they don't treat it that way, it's not going to get any better. It's going to get worse.

## A third of the Mounties surveyed had three or more drinks a day



Month. They think they've got everything under control

possible that 10 per cent of the department's 1,000 uniformed officers were having alcohol or prescription drugs. Between 15 and 20 might be high. As for the rest, he said, "We found that a lot of kids involved in substance abuse had been involved in an incident many years ago that they never dealt with properly. The way they chose to deal with it was by self-medication." Lee Vancouver's Brennan, Maclean speaks from personal experience. "I've been there," he said. "I've been there," he acknowledged. "As a result of that experience, I quit completely." For policemen addicted to chemicals there is really no other way to go.

With SARGENT MacLEOD in Charlottetown

# Blood money

When Rochelle Pittman returned to her home in northeast Toronto on March 14, "I sat on [bed] and up and said, 'I'm sorry, honey,' because I don't know if I succeeded." It was just a week before the fourth anniversary of her husband Ken's death of an Alzheimer's disease, and just hours after Michael Justice, Dean Lang of the Ontario Court of Justice ruled on his case. Lang awarded Rochelle Pittman and her family \$525,078, saying that the Red Cross, Toronto Hospital and Dr. Stanley Bain did not do enough to notify her husband that he might have contracted the AIDS virus during a 1984 blood transfusion—a failure that led to Pittman learning his wife died on the key issue for tainted-blood victims across the country, Lang found: that the Red Cross and the hospital had not been negligent in allowing Ken Pittman to become infected in the first place. "Money was, I'm perfectly satisfied," said 55-year-old Rochelle. "But I feel some disappointment because I thought of this in many ways as a fight for my husband, and in some sense fight that I lost that fight."

The Pittman decision was a landmark ruling for the more than 1,000 Canadians infected by tainted blood, most of them before the Red Cross introduced testing for the AIDS virus in 1985. AIDS came on the eve of a blood scandal for tainted-blood victims to accept a settlement package from the provincial government and territories, the Red Cross and pharmaceutical and insurance companies. The package offers victims \$350,000 or, at least, \$200,000 a year until they reach age 65, plus children will receive benefits for five years. In order to receive the package, they had to waive their rights to sue the organizations that put it together, as well as doctors and hospitals. And some victims had been waiting for the Pittman decision for guidance.

## Most tainted-blood victims accept a settlement package



Pittman: an Ontario judge decided that the Red Cross was not negligent in the infection of her husband

There too it is life, while in many as 30 people are expected to see "The fight has been difficult emotionally and physically," said Linda David, executive director of the Canadian Hemophilia Society. "Many need the financial assistance now. They don't want it. It was a way to get some security for their families."

The Pittman case settlement came at the most controversial moment in the tainted-blood case, including whether the Red Cross should have screened blood donors from high-risk groups before 1985. Canadian Red Cross secretary general Douglas Linderoth lauded Lang's ruling that the society was not negligent on that issue. And he said that the organization had taken the appropriate steps, given the scientific knowledge at the time. But that question and others—including whether blood testing for the AIDS virus and best treatment of blood products could have been implemented earlier—will be among the major questions at a federal inquiry now being held in Toronto and set to move on to Vancouver on March 28. The in-

quiry, headed by Ontario Court of Appeal Justice Bora Lamer, is also looking into why only a few hospitals have made open disclosure in time. Most transfusion specialists, Ken Aronson, Rochelle Pittman's lawyer, argued last week that the decision in her case placed "a new, higher legal duty" on hospitals to warn those patients.

Aronson represents 39 of the tainted-blood victims, or their families, who are expected to continue their battles in court. One of the first will be Doug Walker, 32, of Vancouver Island who has sued the Red Cross and the Toronto-area hospital where his wife was transfused with infected blood following a cancerous tumor in 1983. His wife, Alice, died last August, and the lawsuit, said Walker, now a single father of two, "has something also added me to pursue." Accepting the compensation package and waiving the right to sue, he added, would be like "not fulfilling her last wish. It would be like paying me to keep my mouth shut. I want to find some meaning."

There were others, however, who were simply relieved that needs to put the long battle for compensation behind them. Bill Bales, a lawyer from Montreal, Saskatchewan, lauded legal action in 1992 on behalf of 11 clients in the province. By last summer, three had died. And when the remaining eight—most to discuss the province's offer of financial aid, agreed to accept. "Obviously, it was going to be a massive undertaking to go to trial and have one case of the key elements," said Bales. "We only had to look

around the room to see we were already there. I told Lee, 'No, I wanted father of four and a lawyer who had 100 patients in 1980, in a former day, policy in Saskatchewan who quit work because of [AIDS] 15 years ago.' For 20 people to live on \$30,000 a year isn't a bad lot of money," said Lee. But he says that he also receives Camille D. Perron (his brother's name) and the assistance package was a "win-win." "As well," said Lee, "I have 100 patients for 15 years and my health is starting to change. I decided to pursue other things."

For Rochelle Pittman, who was laid off from her sales job in 1983, last week's court ruling means that she and her husband have to pay for their children, aged 28 to 34. "I'm doing a lot of a next day for me," said Pittman. "It's my glad I did it, although I understand there are people who aren't willing to go through a lawsuit. And with this decision, you don't know how long you'll be here."

MARY MCGINIS



## Studies in deceit

### A Montreal surgeon falsified cancer research

Dr. Roger Penson is a tall, heavily built man with an air of authority that some people find intimidating. He is also known for the high level of professional care he devoted to the women he treated for breast cancer as a surgeon at Saint-Luc Hospital in Montreal. A passionate medical researcher, Penson mentored many patients in studies aimed at finding better treatments for breast cancer. But three years ago, Penson's world of power and prestige began to crumble. He was quietly stripped of his title as chief of oncological surgery at Saint-Luc and, later, as a professor of surgery at the University of Montreal. Outside a small circle of medical officials, few people knew the reason for Penson's loss of status—until last year. In a shocking disclosure, medical investigators said that over a 10-year period, the now-66-year-old Penson had falsified data that he contributed to a number of major breast cancer studies.

The story of the falsifications—which Penson himself announced nervously to "white lies"—about the medical world and hospitalized breast cancer victims. The surgeon's findings made up 16 per cent of the data used in an influential 1985 report that found lump removal—the localized removal of a tumor—was as effective in some breast cancer cases as mastectomy, in which the entire breast is removed. "I felt pain when I saw a report of the case," said Jean Fabis, a manuscript reviewer in Springfield, Ont., who of Penson who had a lump removed from her left breast in 1981. "I started wondering if I should have had a mastectomy." In Pittsburgh, doctors in charge of the research group known as the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel

Project (NSABP) wanted that, after excluding Penson's data from the study, the findings on lump removal remained the same. Several other clinical studies have also supported the use of lumpectomy.

The revelations about Penson's research raised questions about why medical officials had not uncovered this sinister act, once they had, why they were so slow to inform other medical authorities—or the public. The scandal did not surface until March 31, when the *Canadian Tribune* published a detailed account. Penson's methods also created concern over the way doctors assemble data. Each year, the Bethesda, Md.-based Office of Research Integrity (ORI) investigates about 75 cases of alleged misconduct in medical studies. But Douglas McNeil, a senior ORI investigator who flew to Montreal after Penson's actions were discovered, said that it "was easily the largest case of fabrication I've ever encountered in terms of the number of cases and the time period over which it occurred."

Penson's falsifications began to unravel after as NSABP staff member at the University of Pittsburgh noticed in 1989 that he had submitted two reports of a breast cancer operation for the same patient—with different dates on them. After a seven-month investigation turned up more suspect documents, NSABP officials alerted federal investigators, who dispatched agents to Montreal. There, the full extent of Penson's deception was uncovered.

Between 1977 and 1990, Penson was involved in 14 different NSABP studies, includ-

ing one aimed at determining the effectiveness of tamoxifen. Investigators found that Penson had falsified at least 113 documents involving 69 patients. In 36 of the cases, he altered diagnosis data in order to make patients eligible for enrollment in clinical studies. In another 36 cases, he falsified documents to make it appear that patients' hormone levels were right for enrollment. Medical experts and the clinical studies have to operate under strict rules so that data can be accurately compared. "If patients don't fit the criteria," said Dr. Alan Tarn, a medical oncologist at Edmonton's Cross Cancer Institute, "then they're not eligible—period."

Why did Penson think he could bend the rules? In a written statement to U.S. investigators, the surgeon declared that his transgressions were minor and made only a contribution for his patients. "I always feel sorry for a doctor who is to be denied the right to enter a good protocol plan on account of trivial details." According to Dr. Pierre-Michel Bibeau, director of Saint-Luc's clinical research center, Penson was "fully dedicated to the NSABP studies and he thought this was the best way to treat patients." Because patients in such programs receive the most up-to-date treatment and the most careful follow-up care. Other doctors speculated that Penson was motivated by a desire for the prestige that his research work would command—and by intellectual arrogance.

Penson's actions will affect the Quebec medical establishment for some time. The U.S. National Cancer Institute, which finances the NSABP studies, has announced that Saint-Luc Hospital that it will take steps to erect the \$1 million to grant. Penson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fabis, College of Physicians of Quebec, expressed concern that the falsifications of Penson's activities from his patients' care. "We should have been alerted by the hospital," said

Augusta Roy, president of the doctors' governing body. Hospital officials said they did not tell the college because they were sure that Penson's actions did no harm to his patients. For the same reason, Penson is still on staff at the hospital. That could change. Roy said as an investigator for the college will determine whether Penson was guilty of professional misconduct—an offense that could result in suspension of his medical practice, medicine, and a doctor will be removed from the association's doctor list.

MARK NICHOLS

# Celtic dreams

It was a ritual that ended as paying audience dwindled. Every Saturday for three years, Loreena McKennitt would rise before dawn, load her 50-lb bag into the back of her beat-up Honda Civic and drive 150 km from her rented farmhouse in Stratford, Ont., to the St. Lawrence Market in downtown Toronto. There, McKennitt would take a quiet walk the bustle of shoppers and shouting vendors. Her fiery red hair tumbling down over Elizabethan-style clothing she sang ancient Celtic songs of mystery and romance to the ethereal strains of her mandolin. The stars came stopped more than a few passers-by dead in their tracks. And the appreciative ones tossed money her way.

**Loreena McKennitt mixes musical whimsy and money smarts**

But then, McKennitt hit a gold mine when she decided to begin selling self-produced cassettes to marketplaces in between performances. Suddenly, the once struggling housewife was pulling in up to \$800 weekly. "I made me independent," recalls McKennitt, adding with a laugh, "I could afford to spend the rest of the week mending the countryside."

In fact, the Stratford musician was far from idle when not hawking her cassette. She founded a company, Warner Stone Productions, and set about building a bona fide brand on her recordings of early Celtic music. McKennitt continued to bank while she marketed her music through a grassroots distribution system combining an intricate network of retail outlets, bookshops, health-food stores and restaurants. And she had trouble keeping up with the demand: Her 1988 debut, *Elemental*, sold 30,000 copies—an estimated yearly figure for an independent artist—and followed up, the 1987 Christmas collection *Winter Solstice* was the best seller. By the time she released *Rainald* (Demos) two years later, McKennitt was able to give up banking altogether. Now, backed by Warner Music Canada, which distributes her recordings—including her fourth, *Jeune femme* (winning the *First* and her newly released album, *The Mask and Mirror*)—she is a millionaire, with worldwide sales of more than 500,000 recordings.

Sitting in a Stratford restaurant recently during a break from rehearsals for her current seven-country tour of Europe, the 37-year-old McKennitt briefly looked the part of a top-notch record executive. Dressed in a white tulle blouse and a lace

length brown vest, and luminous theatrically lit, her hair swayed over the side of the Shalakesian actress who once graced in Stratford for an award-theatre festival. "When I started out, I didn't know who my audience was or how to reach them," she admits, fingering a gold locket around her neck. "So I decided to find out." Taking tips from a book titled *How to Make and Sell Your Own Recordings*, McKennitt taught herself the ropes. While banking, she compiled a mailing list of anyone who showed interest. By the time Warner Music came calling, she already had a clearly defined market and proven record sales. Says McKennitt: "I was literally able to talk them, 'What can you do for me?'"

McKennitt has earned a reputation for being as much a hard-nosed negotiator for an independent artist ("Loreena's learned so much of its ways," says Richard Field, a publisher who has worked with her since 1987. "She knows more about publishing than most artists we represent") than about building a bona fide brand on McKennitt's growing *Quarles Road* record label, says that the formerly independent McKennitt would never have a manager. "It's the M-word around here," jokes Field.

McKennitt's music has challenged critics as well, sending them off in search of new superlatives. Her impassioned expression of Celtic themes on *The Wind* drew high praise from critics. Stuart Clarke of the *London Arts Magazine* wrote: "Her rich, layered songs wrap up old-world music in a seductive fashion that, on occasion, is almost seductive."

An astonishing time spent with the music producer, *The Mask and Mirror* finds McKennitt plunging deeper into the ancient cultures of western Europe and northern Africa, exploring aspects of romance and spirituality. Such songs as *The Snowy Season*, a traditional Irish ballad, and *The Two Trees*, based on a poem by W. B. Yeats, will appeal to fans of her Celtic style. But it is the more eclectic material including *The Ashes of Sorrow* and *Moravian Night*



*Ashes*, that will enhance her image as a restless artist whose music takes her to far-flung places.

Growing up in Markham, Ont., 40 km north-west of Winnipeg, McKennitt showed few early signs of worldly ambition. A third-generation Irish-Canadian, the daughter of cattle farmer Jack McKennitt and his wife, Irene, a nurse, Loreena loved music and sports but aspired to be a veterinarian. The turning point came in her late teens when, after performing in some Winnipeg folk choirs, she heard recordings by such traditional Irish groups as Sweeney's Tenors and Planxty. McKennitt became smitten with the melancholic Celtic sound. "The minute I heard this music, she recalled, "I had a very sensitive response. I could've been German—I still would've been interested in it."

Demos in Stratford in 1981 to perform in the chorus in a festival production of *M. M. S. Pausanias*. McKennitt met her manager, Cadogan Smith, and began a personal and musical relationship that lasted through her first two albums. Then, a trip to the northwest village of Doolin, on the west coast of Ireland, sealed her fate. Inspired by traditional Irish music and the willingness of poets including Yeats and Tennyson, McKennitt began driving into the rugged realm of Celtic lore.

That push has turned McKennitt into an accurate historian who has read and travelled extensively in the past two years, studying the Celtic connections between the cultures of Ireland and medieval France, Normandy, 16th-century Spain and Morocco. Over lunch, she laughs about her fixation on Celtic heritage. "I can never get tired of history or school," she says. "It's only been through my music that I've begun reading about this stuff."

She also talks with great about her spiritual interests, adding that it seems to be a big part of her appeal. "I've had people who've been married to my music, who've been married or had babies to my music," says McKennitt. "There's a therapist who's used to working with people who have multiple personal lives. I don't like people who're not found spiritual fulfillment to be drawn to this music. It offers them something, a feeling, a feeling more." McKennitt's ability to teach people deeply is reflected in the fact that she receives about 30 letters every day from fans. Her own spiritual life, she says, is rooted in a love of nature—and a contemplative mind. "I want to point people to different directions," she says. "It I can open up a dialogue by asking questions like 'What is God?' and 'How does spirituality differ from religion?' people might start thinking differently."

While reflecting herself something so holy, she makes a heavy laugh and admit the disconnect back to the music business. Now the owner of a cottage in Doolin and a 100-acre farm in Stratford, where she lives with her mom, Maureen, and spends much of her free time gardening, McKennitt has come a long way from her days in a laundry. But, having mastered the art of living in both the material and spiritual worlds, her feet are still planted firmly on the ground.

MICHAEL JENNINGS in Stratford



## Heart on her sleeve

Stark, confessional, and burning: The songs of Vancouver's Sarah McLachlan may seem like such derivatives from critics, who often compare her to Jon Mitchell and Stevie Nicks. And while her emotional candor has been an obvious asset, winning her a large, devoted following of her own, it has also proven to be a liability.

McLachlan's fans include some literary writers—a few of whom have developed rabidly fanatical devotion to the singer. One such follower, who believed her songs were written specifically for him, even moved to Vancouver to be closer to the object of his obsession. McLachlan is so disturbed that in 1992 she had a police restraining order placed on the man. But she turned the experience into *Phenomena*, one of the strongest songs on her latest album, *Unorthodox*. In writing *Unorthodox*, says McLachlan: "It was a kind of therapy, putting myself in the shoes of someone like that. It helped me deal with a very unnerving situation."

McLachlan is mature beyond her years. At 26, most performers are still groping with growing up while trying to get their careers off the ground. But the singer, who signed a record deal at 18, already has three albums to her credit, each displaying increased confidence. McLachlan, who recognizes herself on guitar and guitar, attained worldwide sales of nearly 200,000 with her debut, *Afterglow* (A&M), released in 1991, and even better and generated praise from U.S. critics. *Afterglow* (Atlantic Records), meanwhile, is quickly becoming her biggest success, earning her nominations for best female vocalist and songwriter of the year at this week's Junos.

Now in the midst of a three-month tour of Canada and the United States, where

the album has been selling a brisk 30,000 copies a week since its Feb. 15 release, McLachlan seems poised for major stardom. Reviews have been glowing, including one from *Billboard* critic Timothy White, who wrote that *Unorthodox* is "solidly strong as its genre counterparts, utterly fresh as its present attempt."

"Singing from a childhood place on her best lead-in roots from *Unorthodox*, she is a 'lost, screaming little kid' when she was growing up in her native British Columbia. Her father, biologist father and academic mother divorced when she began banging out with guitar and high school dreams. But McLachlan, who studied in Asia and voice during her early teens, found her footing through literature and music. When a Vancouver record label signed her in 1987—on the strength of her creative soprano—her ardently devoted parents allowed her to move to the West Coast. Recall McLachlan: "They were just glad to see her happy and making a living."

Her early songs were straightforward, full of romance and inner turmoil. With *Unorthodox*, she turned more toward revealing such topics as abortion and animal rights. Then, in 1992 trip to Cambodia and Thailand for the World Vision charity campaign exposed the singer to the twin horrors of poverty and prostitution, which influenced her latest collection of songs. Says McLachlan: "I came away with the darkest understanding of the world, of the darkness that exists and there. I need to express that as honestly as I could." Tackling life in all its complexities, McLachlan is discovering the rewards—and the costs—of honest expression.

N. J.











# Understanding Canada's enemy

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The most intriguing man in Canada at the moment is the man who would break it up. He's more important than Jean Chrétien, an important presence or any cabinet minister or high undersecretary. Whoever else thinks about Lucien Bouchard's aims, one must first attempt to understand him. The man who would tear the country down is to be understood.

The politician who now leads Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition to the House of Commons began to write his life story, *On the Record* on July 1, 1993, the day after the founding of the Bloc Québécois. It was published in Quebec in 1992 and has now been translated into English by Dominique Chabot, the distinguished Quebec journalist.

What is most obvious is that this is an extremely self-righteous man. More self-righteous—in a cerebral if not practical sense—than Mulroney, his literary and character references putting him near the Levesque and Trudeau level.

Self-righteous, of course, never excludes nonsense. In a foreword added for the 1994 edition, he writes: "Jean Chrétien cannot claim, as Trudeau did, to represent Quebec. Indeed, Chrétien is a federalist. Liberal voters now are 54 members of the Bloc Québécois who will speak up for the sovereigntist reality of Quebec, fearfully hidden from view at the federal level."

All true, naturally. Then this "Quebec sovereigntist" does not wish to destroy a country but to build another one—the new acquirer of all time.

Bouchard's tale is a remarkable one, a man whose life has seemed to be in search of a cause. He tells of watching his father who never went past the fourth grade, at reading at the kitchen table to write in the first of his sons who went to study in France and finally dissolving in tears and crumpling the sheet of paper in despair after a first hour, surrendering to his inability to write and communicate "with the son who had left to follow his own dreams."



In remembrance of Saint-Jean, the young Lucien would ride along with his father, exhausted by nightfall, on his delivery truck route carrying lumber, milk, cream and meat.

The religious undertone was established early. All five of his father's sisters carried a crucifix and stamped them. Lucien as an altar boy served mass at 6 a.m. Every before university, "I believed I was destined for the priesthood."

This is a man with a religion. The church called early, and he eventually rejected it. Now his mission is a new crusade with a seat at the United Nations, along with Zaire and Bangladesh.

Sent to a rigorous classical education from the Oblate fathers at the Collège de Jonquière, the son of the self-righteous truck driver discovered literature—Jules Verne, Dickens, Balzac, Victor Hugo—accustomed to reading

two books a day, 4 p.m. and midnight. The pattern was set early. With a classmate, he branched the school paper whose name *Le Crin* (Goldenrod) "said it all." Reaching to be in the front ranks as Charles de Gaulle's accessible man in Quebec City, he was crushed by the crowd. All face first into a street were hurled and as eyes looked up at the governor "He held out his hand. I grasped it eagerly."

Entering Laval law school, the boy from the bush discovered a remarkable number of anglophones who had graduated to Quebec City—Gordon Black, Michael Meneghetti, Peter White, George McLarny, André Brian Mulroney.

"His own striking quality was his charm," Bouchard was prophetic even then. "His only too had a romantic side. He saw the world as something to conquer rather than to change."

His break with his 38-year friend, Mulroney, is well documented. What is interesting is his journey there. On his initial political speech as a Laval student. For the first time, I repeated the unique sensation that comes from communicating with a crowd.

He was a prodigious reader, taking in Proust and Coleridge's *The Ancient and the Modern* and *Ballad of the Human Engine* reading Time at age 15 with the aid of Webster's dictionary.

A Liberal supporter at first, he confesses to carrying "underground" and signing a Parti Québécois card by 1972. He signed on for René Lévesque's party. He wrote speeches for Jacques Parizeau.

He felt being "stagnant" by the No vote in the 1980 referendum. "It seemed he said for the revolution to find its own accomplishment in sovereignty. An aura of inevitability gave it the religious dimension sought of a philosophical expansion describing the perfection of the laws of nature."

Since that time, this has been a better man. He does not seem to see the hypocrisy—while keeping his PQ membership alive for 25 years—of accepting Mulroney's gift of an ambassadorship in Paris, a role they lost and passage into the federal cabinet.

The first Bouchard, with his doorkeeper's tools, arrived at Quebec City at 1030. Lucien Bouchard's father died without ever seeing the old country and left Quebec only once, to see the horse races at Saratoga and Minor Richard play in a Stanley Cup final in Boston.

But three of his sons carried doorkeepers in France. Unfortunately, this Lucien Bouchard cannot see that Canada proved not too badly for his truck-driving father. Anyone who wants to keep Canada together might read this book. It is best to know well one's enemy.

There is no law that says you

can't make love at 4 in the afternoon on a Tuesday

shall not steady a sunset or train butterflies must pay tax on itemized moments of pleasure

may not have extra mushrooms with your steak can't disembark in Tortole and stay there

must pack worry along with your luggage can't learn about life from a turtle

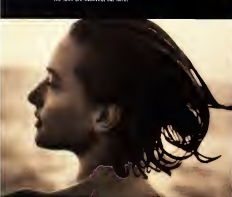
must contribute to the GNP every single solitary day of your life

absolutely must act your chronological age not your shyness shall maintain strict economy of emotion

can't make love again at 5 in the afternoon on the Tuesday we spoke of earlier

because the laws of the land do not apply

(the laws are different out here,



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**"I think we should just keep going. How far north does this road go?"**

*Elie Garfinkel, Teacher, Ford Owner.*



▼ Almost immediately, Elie knew he wanted to get the 1994 Bonneville out on the open road. ▼ However, what Elie didn't know, was that we were preparing to take him on the ideal drive which he had described for us. ▼ Elie's vision was of a long and winding single lane road with trees, whitecaps and expansive horizons ending with water. ▼ The place? ▼ The Sea-to-Sky highway in British Columbia. ▼ The Pacific Coast Mountains were on the right and the ocean on the left, but clearly the Bonneville was centre stage in Elie's mind. ▼ He talked about the handling and how the 3.8 litre V6 engine listened and responded to his commands. ▼ How there was no searching for the controls as they were all where he expected them to be. ▼ And the comfort level and confidence provided by Traction Control, ABS and dual air bags. ▼ In short, it was difficult to get Elie to stop talking about the 1994 Bonneville. ▼ But it was even more difficult to get him to stop driving it. ▼



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